BAD CONDITION

PAGE

30 DECEMBER 1889 1 TO 2

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	947½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Chong. and Shanghai ..	60,000	$125	All	...	255
National Bank.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,808	1,000	1,000	...	1300
Albert Edward Mills	...	00	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,346	100	100	2	85
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	...	
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 2..	35
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	45
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	...	600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	710
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	3,750	20	200	Rs. 0	14
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,180
CityofBombayMf'g.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	750	750	Rs. 25	675
Commercial Mills Ld...	840	50	50	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,800	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	500	500	Rs. ..	655
Framjee Eesti S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535exd
Gordon S. & M'f'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	...	
Guserat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	Rs. ..	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	575	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	700
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,35	500	500	Rs. 2	510
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,32	500	500	Rs. ..	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	500	...	10
Increased ...	1,483	250	250	Rs. ..	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	1,000	...	775
Jeevaj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Khandesh S. & W.	75	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	695
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,900	500	1,000	Rs. 20	865
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	165
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs.100	2,000
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Mahavalu Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
National S. & W. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	385
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,139		132	...	13
Queen S. & W. Co.,	720	1,800	1,000	Rs. 80	815
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	503
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Seonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	...	260
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	...	..
Venkshunker Laxmi shunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	52
Britania.....	1,000	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent.....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	1,000	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	267½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,850	1,850	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	9,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	400	500	500	Rs. 25	44
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Motussli Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		250xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 8	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue) ..	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	200
Cooper, Madan Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
India Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6½
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 2½	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mill Mody & Co ...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	6,000	1,000	Rs. 75	900
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th November as compared with the statement of the 12th November :—

LIABILITIES.	November 12. Rs. A. P.	November 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	58,91,000 0 0	58,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c.	1,89,34,218 12 0	1,44,81,463 12 7
Other Deposits, &c.	3,63,94,835 9 5	3,52,56,316 5 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,26,471 5 11	2,72,961 9 10
Sundries	13,47,820 7 5	14,01,667 8 3
Rs.	8,28,03,346 2 9	7,82,15,354 2 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	23,74,436 0 0	21,83,456 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	82,92,829 12 0	74,24,794 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities..	1,08,45,605 14 1	1,15,56,114 6 0
Credits on do.	88,90,182 5 2	95,24,707 11 4
Bills discounted &c.	2,66,62,914 2 0	2,58,39,652 4 11
Balances with other Banks	14,52,815 6 1	11,67,999 11 3
Bullion	4,91,067 9 9	3,86,725 11 3
Dead Stock	12,40,861 3 5	12,40,130 7 3
Stamps	9,702 10 0	10,424 11 0
Sundries.....	1,19,589 12 6	1,13,609 15 8
Cash &c. at Head Office..	1,08,40,173 6 0	91,27,833 1 11
Do. at Branches.....	1,22,66,668 1 3	96,25,987 5 2
Rs.	8,28,03,346 2 9	7,82,15,354 2 2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Victoria Garden's Fete, Preliminary Meeting, 5 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Apollo arrived yesterday from Hull.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

THEFT AT MEMONWADA.—Dewjee Ganjee, residing at Memonwada Street, reports the theft of property, worth Rs. 945.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS FETE.—A meeting of the Committee for the Botanical and Flower Show will be held to-day Tuesday, at 5 p. m. in the Municipal Office.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played between the Liberal and Baronet Clubs on Sunday last, with the following result :—Liberal C. C. first innings, 26, second innings, 51. Baronet C.C., 160.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.—Gentlemen are reminded that entries for the Gymkhana Closed Races, to be held on the 7th and 11th instant, must reach the honorary secretary before 4 p. m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Kisnuth arrived here on Sunday, accompanied by ten followers. His Highness has taken up his residence at Gowasjee Patel Tank Road, in the house of Mr. Vurjeewundas Mahdavdas.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Dewkumdur Luximonpursad, residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports the theft of a carpet bag, containing Rs. 300 in cash, and several articles, valued at Rs. 240, from his room on Sunday evening last.

A PONTIFICAL DECORATION.—The Rev. D'Monte, D.D., of the Archdiocese of Bombay, who is at present in Rome, has been decorated with the Cross *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*. The insignia of the Order and the diploma have been forwarded to him by his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla.

DEPARTURE OF A PORTUGUESE DEPUTY.—Mr. Christovao Piato, the Portuguese Deputy, left for Portugal on Sunday morning by steamer Rubattino. The Portuguese Consul-General, Messrs. L. Mascarenhas, Joseph de Silva, and several other members of the Portuguese community were present at the Bunder to see him off.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The first lecture of the season 1889-90 is to be delivered under the auspices of the above society, (mandali) at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m. this evening, by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar on "the Nutrition and Reproduction of Plants." The lecture, which is open to the public, will be illustrated by drawings, and miscroscopic and ine speci m ens.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO THE POLICE COURT.—There were yesterday morning sixty-five persons brought up before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, from one division only. Most of these persons were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, driving without licences, selling goods on the streets, &c. The Magistrate fined them sums varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3.

AN OLD WOMAN'S STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.—On Sunday night, Police Constable Gray was suddenly awakened from his sleep by an old woman, standing over his cot. Upon being questioned, she was unable to give a satisfactory account of herself. She was yesterday morning brought up before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court when Mr. Richardson directed enquiries to be made, as to her strange behaviour.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Morgue, respecting the death of a victoria-driver, named Dama Ragoo. He frequently complained of pains in his chest and difficulty of breathing. At 5-30 p. m. on Sunday, while he was in a hack victoria stable at Cammateepoora 2nd Street, he suddenly dropped down and died. The verdict was that the death of Dama Ragoo was caused by heart disease.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that Dr. Steel's lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, the 10th instant, instead of Wednesday, the 11th. Again, Mr. Chandavarkar's lecture, will be on Friday, the 13th instant, instead of Saturday the 14th. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to preside at the lectures :—1st lecture, Rev. Dr. Mackichan ; 2nd lecture the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang ; 3rd lecture, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott ; 4th lecture, the Hon. Sir R. West, and 5th lecture, the Hon. Forbes Adam.

COLABA GARRISON *vs.* PARSEE C. C.—A cricket match was played on Saturday last at Colaba, between the Garrison and Parsee Cricket Club. In the first innings the Parsee scored only 45, against 126 of their opponents. The chief contributors were :—Lieut. Fyfe, 19, Lieut. Phillips 19, Hardie 15, and Capt. Hornby 13. The Parsees in their second innings scored 107. Messrs. D. B. Tapia, H. D. Patell, and Jussawalla contributed 36, 27, and 15 respectively. The Garrison in their second innings scored 27 with 3 wickets down, thus winning the game by 7 wickets and one run.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March .....The Irish Emigrant...Arr. M Curry.
Overture.....Maritana.....Wallace.
Operatic Selection. The Pirates of Penzance. Sullivan.
Valse .....Brige des nuits .....Lamothe.
Patrol.....Turkish .....Michaelis.
Polka (in galop time) "Unter Donner und-Blitz"..... Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Annoo, a woman, aged 16 years. On Saturday, deceased quarrelled with her husband, a mill-labourer, because he refused to give her his pay that he received on that day, when he said that he would turn her out of the house. Deceased took this to heart, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning her husband found her breathing heavily, and he asked her what was the matter ; she stated, that she had taken an anna worth of opium. Soon after she became unconscious, and was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died within 20 minutes after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A DARING THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector McCubbin charged a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Imaum, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a small wooden box containing Re. 1 and 3 pies, the property of Hurry Rama, a tea shop keeper on the Parell Road, from his shop on the morning of Saturday last. The accused, it appears, at half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday morning last entered the shop of the complainant, picked up the box with its contents, put out the light that was burning in the shop, and was making off with the box. The complainant, who was lying down in the shop, seeing this got up and seized him, when accused released himself and ran off, followed by the complainant, calling a "thief, thief." Accused was then arrested by a policeman. Mahomed Imaum, on pleading guilty, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HE COULD NOT LIVE ON HIS PAY.—Wasudev Anant Pagni, a rent roll clerk, employed in the office of the Land Revenue Customs, Opium, and Akbari, was placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust, as a public servant, in respect of various sums of money, amounting in all to Rs. 1,600. Wasudev has been employed in his present capacity for about nine years, and was in receipt of Rs. 40 per mensem, when suspended. It is stated that the accused had been in the habit of falsifying the account during this time without exciting suspicion, but when he went on leave in October the head clerk, Mr. Mahadewrao Bapuji Thosar, noticed that the total of the ground rent bills amounted to Rs. 22,375, which was exceptionally large, and he also noticed that the amount had not been credited to Government. The accused was therefore sent for, and being unable to explain matters, it was thought advisable to institute criminal proceedings. After some evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

LADY EDWARD CAVENDISH has undertaken the duties of Lady President of the Home Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during Lady Dufferin's absence in Rome.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SETTING AN INSURED HOUSE ON FIRE.

THE trial of Savakshah Pestonjee Niramwalla on a charge of setting fire to his bungalow, situated in Elphinstone Road, on the 28th July last, was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. Mr. Anderson appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner.

Jeevanjee Ruttonjee Billimoria, the carpenter who set the house on fire as directed by the accused, was further examined. He had been several years connected in business with the accused. He was taken into police custody on the day after the fire, and had remained in custody ever since at the Byculla police quarters.

Mr. Shapurji Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, architect and surveyor, said his firm were surveyors to the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company. In March 1889 witness was instructed to survey the bungalow that was afterwards set on fire, and he made a report on the condition and value of the bungalow to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the agents of the company. He also made a survey of the premises on the day of the fire and made a report to the agents. He again surveyed the premises the day before yesterday. He saw a rope, made of gunny cloth, passing through each floor. The main pillar on the ground-floor had been sawn from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch. The effect of it would have been that the whole house would have toppled down—the planking, the walls, and all. The damage done to the building by fire was only this—that the frame of a window was charred, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 8. The adjoining chawl, which was occupied by Europeans, was worth about Rs. 25,000. Witness had valued the accused's house at about Rs. 8,000.

Superintendent Grennan stated among other things that, on trying to get upstairs in the building attempted to be set fire to, he found what was apparently a new door padlocked. He tried to get upstairs by the back door, but found it also padlocked. He and some sepoys who were with him could not force open the doors, which appeared to have been barricaded from inside. The next morning he went to the house again. The sepoy procured a key, and witness went upstairs. On going into the front verandah, he found the door barricaded with a piece of dealwood. The floor was spread over with date matting, and there was a strong smell of kerosine oil. Other doors were also barricaded, and one of them was covered over with muslin cloth. In the middle of one of the rooms was a post or support which witness found covered over with red Turkey and muslin cloth, and at the foot of it were a heap of wood shavings, loose paper, pieces of a kerosine oil box, several larger pieces of dealwood, &c. There was a rope in the floor which was passed through a hole into the lower floors. The holes in the floor had been roughly cut out. The whole of the materials heaped up round the central post smelt very strongly of kerosine oil. The middle room was partitioned by common white cloth on a wooden frame-work. One of the windows on the east side was barricaded. In the back room of the same floor witness found a portion of the floor covered with gunny and strewn with saw-dust, and in a corner was a heap of saw-dust. One of the windows was barricaded, and the sun or weather shade was resting against the window. There was another train of gunny. The door of the cook-house was also barricaded from inside. There was a large opening in the floor of the cookhouse. On going up the second or top floor, witness found similar contrivances there. There were five empty kerosine tins in addition to the two empty tins found on the first floor. Witness had the house locked up and placed in custody of the police. The next day he saw the accused and the witness Jewanjee in the custody of the police. Had there been time for the fire to burn, there would have been a tremendous conflagration. The doors in the landings which formed a barricade were katcha made doors, temporarily put up. On removing the Turkey red cloth round the central post, witness found it to be sawn through.

Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, detective branch, said that on the 27th July last, in company with Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, the head of the detective branch, he went to the house in question, and saw there the accused and the witness Jeewanjee among others. Accused handed to witness a lease from Framjee Pestonjee to the accused of some land there. Witness had not been able to find Framjee Pestonjee. On searching the accused, witness found a solicitor's notice and a Gujerati memorandum-book written in pencil. The latter contained references to payments made by the accused to Jeewanjee, to the purchase of muslin cloth and Turkey red cloth, &c. The following day accused took witness to several shops, and his mehta and he pointed out two shops where they had purchased kerosine oil tins. Witness took charge of the things found in the Elphinstone Road house.

Witness was cross-examined at some length, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

258-89—Hore, C and B—W B Green vs Harry Huggett and another—Roughton and B.
425-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Motarri Ramhbote and others vs Grundhi Venkatureddi.
451-89—Roughton and B—Munji Kara vs Dayal Kuchra.
547-89—Crawford and B—Wagjikorji vs Janmahomed Cassum and another. In person.
550-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonachund Agarchund vs Rekhubdas Guneshdas.
563-89—Little, S F and N—Syed Hoosenalli bin Amir Rahimtualli vs Rajah Rumrao Vulud Yeshwantrao.
564-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Veerji Jewandas vs Hunsraj Damodher
575-89—Hore, C and B—Govindram Girdhandas vs Suruswatibai.
591-89—Hore, C and B—Byramji Dinshaw Furdoonji and others vs James Roach and others—Wadia and G.
596-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Haridas Khimji vs Jetha Ratansi.
613-89—Hore, C and B—Genaji Ookaji and others vs Khatre Hunsraj Dharsi.

Postponed Long Causes.

98-89—Bomonji and H—Fatmabai vs Abba Cassum—Tyabji and D.
309-89—Chitnis M and M—Govindrao Suryarao and another vs Khumajee Vuktajee and others—Payne, G and S.
296-88—J C Cama—Buchoobai and others vs Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash and another—Macfarlane, E and H.
500-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurnandrai Foolchund vs Luxumondas Radhakisson and others—Wadia and G and Roughton and B and Hore, C and B
33-89—Ardaseer, H and D—Dinbai vs Bhikajee—Pestonjee and R.
493-88—Roughton and B—Luxumondas Radhakisson vs Goolabray Goojarimull and another—Wadia and G.
123-89—Chitnis, M and M—Waljee Assur vs Abdool Hajee Dawood—Thakurdas, D and C.
244-89—Hore, C and B—Charles Joshua Greengrass vs Frederick Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and Hore, C and B.
126-85—Tyabjee and D—Shri Samatshinghjee Surshinghjee vs Joosub Hajee Mahomed—Macfarlane, E and H.
374-89—In person—George Lewis Minto vs William B Stokes.
280-89—Craigie, L and O—Oodhawjee Kurrumchand vs Celestino F Menezes—Burder and B.

MADRAS.

LIGHTING OF THE MADRAS PIER.—As the lighting of the Madras Pier, says a Madras Paper, at present permits only of the discharge of cargo by boats at night on one side of the Pier, a "doty" light similar to that used on the south side of the T end of the Pier, is being erected now at the north end of the pier, so that boats may discharge cargo at both sides of this structure.

CONFISCATED OPIUM.—Cases having occurred in which a Civil Surgeon returned unexamined to the Magistrate confiscated opium sent to him for examination, as he had not the apparatus for accurately testing its fitness for use, it has been decided by Government and the Board of Revenue that in many cases the Civil Surgeon is competent to decide whether the opium is fit for use, but in cases where he is in doubt he is to send the drug to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. The opium rules are to be amended accordingly.—*Madras Mail.*

DARING DACOITY.—A daring dacoity was committed between Marempalli and Bommakkapali, in the Raydrug Taluk of the Bellary District, on the 6th instant, when a band of dacoits attacked one Chinivalada Chennabasappa and other travellers at 5 P. M., as they were returning from Siripi to Rayadrug. The poor people were maltreated by the band and robbed of jewels and silver and other valuables of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,341.—*Madras Mail.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Merriman, Col, Bo. R.E., on duty, from Aden.
Murdoch, Capt, Bo. R.E., return from leave from England.
Thomson, Capt, Bengal, 1st Bengal Cavalry, from leave from England.
Yate, Major, Bo. Staff Corps, return from furlough from England.
Somerville, 2nd Lieut, Bom. 2nd Battn N. F., to join from England.
Yate, Lieut Ms, 5th Punjab Cavalry from furlough from England.
Barrow, Lt-Col, Bengal, Dy Comr in Oudh., from furlough from England.
Aitken, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, off leave from England.
Shortland, Col, Bo, RA, from 90 days privilege leave from England.
Wilberforce, Lieut, Bengal, on leave from Sialkote.

DECEMBER 2.

Saulez, Capt, Bo, 20th Bo Infty, to join from Nagpur.
Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc, on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Paterson, Major, Ms and Bo, Genl Staff, on Inspection duty to Karachee.
Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st. N. Lanc, on leave to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1889.

1. The Regiment will parade for route-marching at 8-30. to-night at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade ground. Dress—Red, helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

2. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant one month's leave of absence from this date to Corporal J Tanner 'D' Company, and permission to take his rifle with him.

3. There will be Company drill for 'D' Company under the Captain and officers behind the Town Hall at 5-30. P. M. on Wednesday the 4th Instant, and every Wednesday until farther notice. Members attending will have their tram fares paid. Clothing, Mufti with rifles and accoutrements.

4. A passed Instructor in Army Signalling will attend in the morning at the Oval to instruct classes as may be required. Any member wishing to go through the course should communicate with Captain E Ferrors, Nicholson or Sergt Black ("D" Company) before Friday next the 6th instant. After sufficient members have sent in their names, classes will be formed of which due notice will be given.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Remount Stables, on Wednesday at 6-45 p.m. Arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

6. Lieut H R King has obtained leave of absence from the 2nd instant until the 2nd January 1890 (both days inclusive).

7. 2nd Lieut T W Cuffe will take over command from the 2nd instant.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—

To-day—Gun drill at 6-30-P. M.
Thursday 5th—Gun drill at 6-30-P. M.

2. The proficiency Class will meet at Head Quarters on Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 P. M.

3. The Signalling Class will meet on Wednesday and Thursday mornings on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

4. The class for Range finding will meet on Saturday morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

5. There will be class firing on the Coorla Range on Tuesday and Friday mornings. A train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time.)

6. On Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, the Battery will proceed to Coorla for class firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p. m. (Local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later. At Coorla light refreshments will be provided, and the Battery will return by route march after the firing is over. Members unable to arrive at Coorla in time for the class firing can leave Victoria Terminus at 5 and join the Battery for the march back.

7. Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Apollo, 2,051 tons, Captain W S Morgan, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Thomson, Mr Piling, Mr D Baulay, Mr. O'Brien, Mr Killing, and one deck passenger and 18 dogs. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo.....	2051	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray..	1373	Warlolk	B	F Muir & Co
,, Badsworth	1373	Simpson	E	K Nixon & Co.
,, St. Marnock	1951	Young	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Laburdonais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Messagieres Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ¼, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

AN English Gentleman and Gentlewoman receive a limited number of young people, to whom they impart a HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION. Happy home and every comfort. References to clergymen and others. Terms from 60 guineas a year. Address R. M. LABONE, Esq., 37, Blantyre Road, Sefton Park, W. Liverpool, England, Europe.

THE SALE of Dr. LANGLEY'S valuable Furniture, Bagatelle Table, E. B. Carriages, Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCEMEAT. PEARSE'S Order Books are now open. 7, Church Gate Street.

THIS DAY being the last Mail for posting Christmas Cards to Europe, we request our good customers to pick our novelties, from One Pice each.—SAROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Arab Horses and a pair of Hungarian Horses, broken in harness 'at the stables of Essa Bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, on Wednesday, 4th Dec.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favourite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see hand-bills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

WANTED by a Hindoo BOOK-KEEPER, with double-entry knowledge, similar employment. Thorough knowledge of Account Sales and Produce Invoice business. A good correspondent. Apply "X.," care of this paper.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a good Country-bred PONY, 13-3 or under, for racing purposes. A good price will be given for a good animal. Apply stating price and other particulars to VIATOR, care of Manager, Watson's Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill Road, partly Furnished. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to W. W., care of this office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Near est to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents.—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SUPERIOR TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.—Beehive No. 1, Havana No. 1, Dawson No. 1, and Noble No. 1, at Rs. 1-14, 1-12, 1-10 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of best Dindigal Tobacco, and all lovers of Trichy Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply harp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

FOR SALE—Light English-built BROUGHAM, in very good order. Apply C. E. PALMER, Examiner, Marine Accounts, Government Dockyard.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a good VICTORIA and English Bay HORSE, 14 hands; Harness and Stable Gear. The whole turnout for Rs. 600. Apply R. W. GIMBLETT, 29, Rampart Row.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

A GOOD-LOOKING well-bred IRISH COB (Mare) just imported; good action, snaffle mouth, perfectly free from vice; up to 15 stone, 5 years old, and 14-3 high. Price Rs. 1,200. FOR SALE at SCOTT & CO'S STABLES.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ballawalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, hich was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefrom its use. Orders for Ballawalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BALLAWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld., 18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, SURGEON DENTIST. (TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.) 27, MEDOW STREET, OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

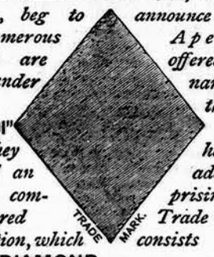
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum. By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

Under the orders of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee of the court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Sobhagchund Dowlatchund, an Insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises unless previously disposed of by private sale, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd day of December 1889, at 4 p.m., the following immoveable property:—

All the right, title and interest of Sobhagchund Dowlutchand (now an Insolvent) and of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee, the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the said Insolvent and of the equitable mortgagees of such Insolvent in all that piece of land (whereof part is of Pension and Tax tenure paying to Government eight annas and eight pies per annum computed to contain 116 square yards and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 132, new No. 1079, old survey No. 9-1190, new survey No. 1799 and the remainder thereof is of quit and ground rent tenure computed to contain 195 square yards, but assessed as containing 2 3 7-9 square yards and paying to Government Rs. 5-7-9 per annum, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as old No. 1131, new No. 6880, old survey No. 1138, and new survey No. 1799, but subject as to both or one or other of the said portions to the deduction for "set back" hereinafter mentioned) situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl street, outside the Fort, and in the sub Registration District of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 333⅓ square yards or thereabouts, but now containing a somewhat smaller area in consequence of a certain portion of the said original area having been recently taken or being about to be taken for the widening of Lohar Chawl street, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north partly by the said Lohar Chawl street and partly by the property late of Raghoba Gopal and now of Ramjee Hirjee Sewal Desai, on the east partly by the last mentioned property and partly by the property of , and on the south and west by property late of Bhana Kharwa, and now of Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla, together with the new erected and not wholly completed messuage, tenement, and dwelling house now erected and standing on the said piece of land, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sobhagchand Dowlutchand, and are now in the occupation of his equitable mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hore, Couroy, and Brown, (the attorneys for the equitable mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.

SATURDAY'S quotation for Bar Silver in London was still 44 3-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher in Fours, and ¼ up in 4½ per cents., at £69⅜ and £72½, respectively. Other financial items come quite unchanged.

In the General Produce markets Wheat was quiet; but the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, exquay, was 5d. dearer at 7s. 6d. per cental.

In addition to the advices regarding Cotton included in our report under Saturday evening's date, Reuter wires sales in Liverpool of "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, for January-February shipment, at 5½d. per lb., and for February-March shipment at the same rate. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec. Rs.	1,24,920
,, ,, Branches	Inc. ,,	6,94,301
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	8,58,582
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	2,36,594
Loans	Dec. ,,	2,97,612
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	14,56,726
Cash with other Banks	Dec. ,,	1,18,487
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	1,55,034

It will be seen from the above figures that the position, as far as the Presidency Bank is concerned, had changed but little during the past week, as indeed might have been surmised from the retention of their minimum rate at three per cent. by the directors at their board meeting last Thursday; and in the open market accommodation is still obtainable on about the previous terms. The increase shown in the Bank's Cash Balance of a lakh and a half is neither here nor there; but a glance at our figures shows that the trade demand had really become somewhat greater; the material increase in Private Deposits and sensible falling off in Loans having been more than counterbalanced, by some three lakhs, by a considerable addition to the item of Bills discounted.

COTTON.—There has been a considerable increase in the demand for ready new Cotton in this market to-day, and not far from 5,000 bales have changed hands, consisting for the most part of Julgaum, at Rs. 204-5; and Dhulia, at Rs. 197-8, but including a few hundred bales each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 201½; and Bengals, at Rs. 175-85 per candy. There seems to have been no inquiry from exporting firms for arrival contracts, and no fresh business has been reported on that line. The market closed steady this evening, but with prices generally unchanged.

Seasonable weather, according to the telegraphic weather and crop reports made known to-day, continued to prevail over the whole of the Cotton area, and the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomrawattee crops was progressing under favourable climatic conditions. The estimate of the out-turn in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle was fifteen-sixteenths; and a reduced out-turn was looked for in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, though better than last year. The weather at Broach was favourable to the Cotton plants, the flowering of which was advanced, and bolls were appearing; and the accounts from the Dharwar district of Hubli are now more satisfactory, the plants being stated to be flourishing, and the crop prospects good.

WHEAT continues quiet. Buyers on the other side are now rather turning their attention to the coming crop, and very little inquiry is being felt for ready stuff, a small business being reported again to-day. Prices are, however, unchanged for all descriptions. A smaller area has been sown with Wheat in the Delhi district, but the crop is doing well. The crop is also reported by wire to be flourishing at Khangaum and Julgaum; but on the Barsi district it required rain.

SEEDS have also been neglected to a great extent, few transactions in any description having transpired to-day; dealers, however, decline to lower their prices, and we repeat previous quotations all round. Telegraphic advices to hand to-day report the *Linseed* crop to be doing well in the Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum districts.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,053 bales.
Wheat	27,008 cwts.
Linseed	7,874 ,,
Rapeseed	3,564 ,,
Gingelly	9,354 ,,
Ground Nuts	1,687 ,,
Castor Seed	1,696 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for December shipment to Marseilles at 19s. 3d. for Seeds; and for the same shipment to Liverpool for Wheat, at 18s. 6d. Cotton, for immediate shipment to Antwerp, has been booked at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been very firm, and rates have advanced 1-32d. on the morning's opening quotations. Mercantile Bills came out to a fair extent at 1s. 5½d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 5-32d.; and Bank Telegraphic has been sold at 1s. 4 15-16d. for March transfer. We quote at closing forward Credits at 1s. 5 5-32d. to 3-16d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 4 31-32d. for January-February transfer, and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·80½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The November settlement being over this market has been quiet, and the cash rate for Fours has declined to 98 11-16, Calcutta having come 98⅜. For the 6th January settlement 98 7-16 was named in the earlier part of the day, but eventually 98⅜ became the quotation. 102⅜ is now the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Spinning scrip has continued out of favour, and prices of the shares most generally dealt in on this line are lower in many cases. We note a decline of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 5 each in Bellary, James Greaves, Luckmidas Khimji, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 3,500, and the third issue Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 875. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 7 higher, at Rs. 170. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 947½ per share.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bokhara left here for Aden and Bombay at 11 p.m., on 29th November.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, DEC. 2.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ ,, ,, ...	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ...	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	44 3-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 2.—Pressure has decreased quickly in Sind and Guzerat, and moderately over the north Konkan, Khandeish, and the whole of north-western India. The relative distribution is unchanged, readings continuing high in the north-west, and low over the Andaman Sea, but pressure is more uniform. Wind directions are unchanged, but increasing in force in Sind and Guzerat. Variations in the mean temperature from normal are small, except Bombay where there is a deficiency of two degrees, and in the Central and North-West Provinces, where an excess of over one degree is apparent. The weather is fair with clouds over the northern and central stations, but no rain anywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOURDILLON—November 26, at Chuprah, the wife of J A Bourdillon, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY—WORGAN—November 25, at Cuttack, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Chaplain, Frederick Gardner Bradley, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Major-Genl T J Bradley, Madras Army, to Mabel Gwendaline, second daughter of J B Worgan, Esq, Bengal Civil Service.

KEARNS—ROSE—November 28, at St George's Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Arthur Symonds Kearns, to Adela M Rose.

DEATH.

BURN—November 22, at Mogok, Upper Burmah, Lieut W A F Burn, 9th M I, Burmah Military Police.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1889.

IN suggesting plans to provide for the proper housing of the fast-growing population of Bombay, the Extension Committee informed the Government in their Report that to none of their recommendations did they attach greater importance than to those relating to the construction of new roads and branch railway lines in the suburbs. By such means alone, the committee were of opinion, can people be tempted away from the centre and induced to distribute themselves over the neighbouring districts. The desirability of relegating to Salsette, at Chimbur, Trombay, and elsewhere, certain trades which cannot be carried on in a densely-populated city without danger to the public health, is sufficiently obvious. It was pointed out that milch cows could be more cheaply housed and fed away from the city, and, given easy communications, the public would suffer no inconvenience. It is now ascertained beyond all doubt that milk subjected to the contamination of tainted air is one of the most dangerous media by which typhoid and other forms of disease are disseminated broadcast among town populations. Overcrowding is of itself a fruitful source of mischief. The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, has drawn attention to the fact that the increase of mortality from fever in Bombay, which has been the subject of recent discussion, is due in part to the insufficient drainage, and in some of the poorer localities to the almost total absence of drainage; and in part to the want of ventilation in the houses inhabited by the lower castes. To the classes of the Hindu population which are compelled by poverty to huddle into the less salubrious and more crowded quarters the rise in the fever mortality is due. The Brahmans, like the Europeans, the Mussulmans, and the Jews, have not shown any increased liability to fever. The effectual means of improving the condition of the labouring classes is to locate them, and the more or less insalubrious trades which many of them follow, in less crowded districts where the conditions will be more favourable to health. But this can only be done on an adequate scale by opening the districts to the north of the city and bringing them within easy reach of the centre of trade. As the first step in this direction, the committee recommended that three local lines of railway should be constructed either by the existing railway companies or by private capitalists. The first of these three suggested lines is one from the Mahaluxmee station on the B. B. & C. I. R. line across the Flats to the Mahim creek, and thence north through the woods to the Mahim station. The second is a line from the Coorla station to Trombay, along the Causeway. This would open up an elevated and very healthy locality, within easy rail of Bombay, possessing many advantages over Bandora, which has now, thanks to direct railway communication, become a prosperous suburb covered with houses. Many years since the project was entertained—and would certainly have been carried out but for the collapse of enterprise consequent on the reaction after the cotton mania—for laying out a residential quarter at Trombay much more elevated and airy and giving much more room for expansion than Malabar Hill. The proposed railway would convert into profitable building sites a large area of land from three hundred to a thousand feet high. Even if the absence of a sufficient supply of water restricted the use of the higher ground for building purposes, the advantage of having a breezy upland in close proximity to bungalows placed at an elevation three times as high as the Ridge of Malabar Hill, would, once easy communications were provided, render it the favorite resort of well-to-do citizens. The time occupied in coming from Trombay by railway, would be not more than half that now required to drive from the present residential quarters to the Fort. The third local line which is suggested by the extensionists is one from Chinchpugli station on the G. I. P. Railway through Sewree and Sion, to a point near the Sion station.

The Governor in his minute approves of the suggestion, but considers that the local lines should be made and worked by one or other of the two railway companies. The directors of both companies will be invited by the Public Works Department to consider the recommendations of the committee. If the directors are unwilling to undertake the construction of purely local lines, it will be then for local capitalists to see whether the undertaking would not prove remunerative if combined with the measures for the acquisition and exploiting of the districts to be opened up, which are now lying waste within eight or ten miles of a city with a population little short of a million, who are sadly in want of elbow room. Lord Salisbury in his recent exposition of the development, actual and prospective, of electrical force, placed in the forefront the advantages which would flow from a condition of things which would enable populations to avoid over-centralization, and permit them to carry on their industries in villages where they would have the best conditions of health and happiness, instead of being couped up as now in factories so as to be near the steam-engine which is at best a clumsy and wasteful source of motive power. The suggestion to place a portion of the Bombay population in a position to go further afield for residential and business purposes helps in the direction towards which in Lord Salisbury's opinion recent advances in science point. There can be little doubt that once the projected local railways were made, a considerable number of persons would without delay avail themselves of the means of escaping from the irksomeness of paying high rents for bad accommodation in the overcrowded parts of the city. Whether such considerations will induce the directors of the two great railway companies to undertake the construction of the needed lines remains to be seen. There would be an economy in utilising the existing railway staff for their construction and working. On the other hand there is something to be said for trying whether short lines, which for a time at all events would have but light traffic, might not be more lightly built and more inexpensively equipped by private capitalists, who like the Bombay Tramway Company would be tied down by no traditions, having never known what it is to look to a Government guarantee for a dividend. A local Tramway Company which would know how to turn to account the new methods by which the cars are moved by electricity in supersession of steam power and horse power, might do all that is required for the city and earn good dividends itself.

Next in importance to the question of opening up outlying districts to give further room for the growth of the city northwards, is that of turning to the best account the areas available within the present limits. As we have already seen, the Government have rightly decided to act upon the recommendation of the Extensionists that the greater part of the ground from Church Gate on the south and Marine Street and the Framji Cowasji Institute on the north, lying between the Esplanade on the east and the Queen's Road on the west shall be intersected by sixty feet cross-roads at three hundred and fifty feet distances, and reserved for detached upper-storied official and private residences with gardens to ensure abundant air space. The proposal that the frontage on Church Gate Street between the Post Office and the Queen's Road shall be reserved for imposing buildings—the new B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices—has also been accepted by the Government, and measures have been taken with a view to the realization of this proposal without any avoidable delay. A committee appointed for the purpose has reported on the steps to be taken, and the matter has now been submitted to the consideration of the military authorities, who have every motive for hastening the proposed metamorphosis of the Marine Lines, so long an opprobrium to Bombay. It is to be hoped that equally favourable consideration will be accorded to the suggestion of the Committee that the Government, to encourage the employment of private capital for the construction of the hundred and forty-five residences contemplated, shall be content with asking rent only for the ground actually built over and make no charge for the garden spaces left open for purposes of ventilation. Ground-rents, if calculated upon the area of the gardens as well as of the building sites, would be so heavy that the rents obtainable for the houses would not suffice to give an adequate return on the outlay.

ATTENTION was called the other day to the energy with which the Russian administration in Central Asia are developing the growth of cotton in that part of the world. In the province of Ferghana no less than fifty thousand acres are being sown with American seed this year, and there is no doubt that cotton culture is largely increasing in the other provinces as well as in Bokhara. The subject is of some importance to us, as the competition of cotton grown in Central Asia has already had a perceptible influence upon the shipments of the Indian staple to Odessa, and it is already boasted at Moscow, the chief seat of the spinning industry, where no one is more intensely national than the merchants and manufacturers, that Indian cotton will soon be entirely supplanted by the products of Russia in Asia. This would mean a displacement of from 35,000 to 50,000 bales a year. Evidently the Russian authorities have set their hearts upon doing great things in this direction. General Rosenbach, the present Governor-General of Turkestan, boasted to Mr. Curzon last year of the enormous increase in the produce of cotton cultivation, the export of which from Turkestan alone had multiplied twenty-five-fold in five years. In the three provinces of Zerafshan, Karaminsk, and Khojent, the crop is estimated at 400,000 pouds—the poud being equal to 36lbs. English—and that of Ferghana, where special efforts are being made this year, at 150,000 pouds. Bokhara alone is said to be capable of producing two million pouds a year. Or, to state the produce in bales, Bokhara last year exported 122,000 bales, Khiva 57,000; and Tashkent 180,000. But there is cotton and cotton, and the prevailing quality grown in Central Asia is a short staple scarcely capable of supplying the requirements of Moscow for the better class of yarns. The American seed so freely sown in Central Asia does not grow there as it does on its native soil, for a given quantity of seed yields little more than half the result in Turkestan that it would in America. Besides this, the staple is irregular, and the fibre rather dry and weak, so that for better class yarns the Central Asian cotton will for some time to come be unsuitable. The Russians, nevertheless, have large expectations in regard to this part of their enterprise. They absorb about eight million pouds weight of cotton a year from America, Egypt, and India, and they boast that before another ten years are over they will be entirely self-supporting. Whether this expectation will be realized, will depend very largely upon selection of seeds and skill in cultivation and preparation, in all which respects a good deal has to be done before the Moscow spinner will venture upon spinning thirties and forties with cotton carried by the Transcaspian railway. Some one seems to have told Mr. Curzon that Bokharan cotton can now be bought in Moscow at fourpence a pound, against sevenpence a pound, the price of Indian cotton. The latter quotation seems a little high, and the comparison does not seem to take sufficient account of differences in quality.

INSTEAD of making use of the vast mass of information connected with Indian agriculture which they are allowing to rot on the shelves of the Palace near St. James's Park, the India Office authorities are incurring expense to obtain more information which, in its turn, will probably be neglected. Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, the consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, is now on his way to this country, where he will spend twelve months in inquiring into the best methods of improving Indian agriculture by scientific means. Agricultural chemistry, it is thought, would make the soil more productive than the accumulated experience of many generations of agriculturists has done. As Sir George Birdwood showed a year ago in his article on the Mahratta Plough, it is not at all certain that occidental science can teach oriental agriculturists methods of much practical value. The pre-requisite to what Professor Voelcker is to undertake is increasing prosperity on the part of the cultivator. Only that will make scientific culture possible. Professor Fream, of Cirencester, himself an agricultural scientist of high attainments and ability, says of the appointment:—"It appears that, hitherto, agricultural chemistry has not been included as a subject at the forest schools or agricultural institutions, but it is felt that the time has now come when science may with advantage be brought to bear upon practice. Dr. Voelcker's duties, therefore, will be to travel through the various districts, form his conclusions, and then consult with and advise the Indian Government: in short, to devise a scheme for the improvement of the agriculture of India by scientific means." Dr. Voelcker has a harder task before him than probably he imagines, and certainly harder than Professor Fream appears to suppose. Sir James Caird did Dr. Voelcker the kind service of recommending him to the India Office, and the Royal Agricultural Society have given him twelve months' leave.

THE arrangements for the Congress which meets in Bombay on the 26th of this month and on three subsequent days are now in an advanced state. Preparations have been made for the reception of about twelve hundred delegates, though it is not impossible that the attendance may be largely in excess of that number. The programme of procedure has not yet been finally decided upon, but efforts will be made to restrict the number of subjects. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils, which it was at one time thought would occupy the whole time of the Congress, will have the chief place in the list of subjects. It is intended also to discuss the question of an imperial guarantee for the debt of India, and it is thought that the time is opportune for once more pressing upon the Home Government the justice and expediency of abolishing the duty on silver plate. Possibly a morning will be given to discussing the revival of the Indian import duties. Some other topics, which have been discussed before, will be included in an "omnibus" resolution reaffirming the decisions of previous Congresses. The decision upon the Arms Act, which was come to at the Allahabad Congress last year, will, however, not be included in this general resolution, the disposition now being, we understand, to favour a practicable modification of the Act rather than raise an impossible demand for its total repeal.

AT the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, held last evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was presented with the patent of his appointment as an honorary Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Sir Henry Morland, the Grand Master, presided over one of the grandest Masonic gatherings ever witnessed in Bombay. The costliest preparations had been made for the occasion. For the banquet a spacious *marquee* was put up in the rear of the Free masons' Hall, in which electric and gas light were specially laid on. The decorations and illuminations were made on a scale of unusual magnificence. Upon the Duke's carriage arriving in sight, the Trumpeters sounded a *fanfare* on their trumpets; he was escorted from the gate to the entrance-porch by the pipers of the 2nd Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), and as he left his carriage, the band of the Gloucester Regiment played the National Anthem. During dinner the pipers of the Cameronians played marches, reels, &c., and the band of the Gloucester Regiment played a selection of music. The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE programme of Prince Albert Victor's tour which has been published in most of the Indian papers states that on Sunday, the 16th February, His Royal Highness will engage in "pigsticking;" that he will devote Sunday, the 23rd idem, to "shooting;" and that "lion-shooting" will occupy his attention on Sunday, the 16th March. The *Madras Mail* learns that each of the Sundays mentioned will be observed by the Prince as a day of rest.

THE cause of the derailment of the Vice-regal train—not the Viceroy's "special," however—at Kundilani in the Bolan was derailment in the first instance of the six-wheeled tender attached to the engine. The party were taken into the next station on a trolly, and from there to Sibi by a train sent out to pick them up. It is said that a Bishop or a Director must be sacrificed before a reform is made in railway matters. But the Lahore paper thinks that a Viceroy will do as well; and the N.-W. Railway will now perhaps look up the question of six-wheeled tenders which are more often off the line than on it.

THE first sign of General Strachey's assumption of the Chairmanship of the East Indian Railway, is discernible, says the *Pioneer*, in the immediate transfer of the head-quarters of the Traffic Department of that line from Jamalpur to Calcutta, after being located at the former station for 24 years. Though for years past it has been recognised that Jamalpur, situated as it is on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, 300 miles from Calcutta, and 330 from Allahabad, is not the most desirable situation for the office of so important a functionary as the Traffic Manager of a line extending from Howrah to Delhi, and a move has long been contemplated, the news comes abruptly. The orders received by the last mail are to the effect that the Traffic Manager and his staff, who for so many years past have successfully worked from Jamalpur the huge traffic of the most important line in India, are within six weeks to be in an office in Calcutta.

ALTHOUGH the Nizam's State Railway Company, shows its scale of fares and rates in British Government coin, *Indian Engineering* complains that when the travelling public tender it at the several coaching offices it is contemptuously rejected. The subordinates demand its equivalent in the country coin, which of course leaves them a large margin as profit. Being unable to read the sum mentioned in their respective tickets, the unfortunate passengers fall all the more easily a prey to the cupidity of those men. To our own knowledge this scandal has been going on since 1884.

A TEL

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

At the Brussels Conference it has been resolved that each State shall establish troops and provide lake steamers.

Railways in Africa were suggested as efficacious to suppress slavery.

Measures against cannibals and for the protection of missions and commerce were recommended.

EXPECTED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Influenza is spreading in Russia, and it is feared that it will be the forerunner of an outbreak of cholera.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

Stanley has written saying that he is well and expects to arrive at Zanzibar on Thursday.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKISH MISRULE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing the first of a series of enormous meetings at Manchester, reverted to the old theme of Turkish misrule, which was again before the world.

The hopes of the Cretans and Armenians rested on the public opinion of Europe, especially of England.

It was known what new obstacles had been thrown in the way by England's meddling; but it was to be hoped no effort would be made to gloss the truth; and that they would apologise for their cruelty and wickedness.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER NEWS ABOUT STANLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Stanley is expected at Bagamoyo on Wednesday.

COMMUTATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Laurie, the Arran murderer who was sentenced to death, is commuted to penal servitude for life.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, Dec. 1.

The Italian Budget shows a deficit of twenty-two million lira.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

The Prince left here a little after nine, accompanied by his Staff. Messrs. Hanna and Moss, of the Madras Railway, were in charge of the train. The departure was quite private, but at the station there were assembled to see him off General Bengough, Major Harris, District Staff; Major Piggott, 21st Hussars; the Dewan of Mysore, the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Newmarch, Assistant Resident; and a few others. The Prince will go straight through to Tinnevelly *via* Erode. All that the Prince did to-day was to attend parade service at Trinity Church. The way from the Residency to the station this evening was illuminated throughout, and the whole facade of the station was covered with *butties* of different colours. Despite the coldness of the night the public assembled in considerable numbers outside the station.

PALAMCOTTAH, Dec. 2.

Leaving Bangalore last night by a special train of the Madras Railway the Prince arrived at Erode at six this morning, all the district railway officials being present at the station; here tea was served in, and after the train was changed into the South-Indian Railway, the party left Erode by a special train at 6-15, arriving at Trichinopoly at ten o'clock, halted here one hour for breakfast. A guard-of-honour of the Native Infantry was furnished on the platform. The Collector, Judge, and other officials being in attendance. Madura was reached shortly after three. The party lunched here, many officials attended at the station. A strong deputation of leading citizens presented a memorial, praying his Royal Highness to reconsider his decision regarding his visit to that celebrated town. It is probable that the Prince may halt a couple of hours at Madura on his way back in order to open the new Albert Bridge over the Vaigai river. The Prince arrived at Tinnevelly at 7-15 to-night, being met at Maniyachi junction by the Collector, Mr. Tremenheere, and Mr. Rees who relieves Mr. Vincent. Tinnevelly station was prettily decorated, a police guard-of-honour paraded on the platform. Thirty-one fog signals were fired as a Royal salute. The Prince was met at the station by Mr. Grahame, District Judge; Mr. Stevenson, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Ferguson, of the Travancore Police; the Municipal Chairman, and leading citizens. The Prince, Sir Bradford, Mr. Tremenheere, and Captain Holford rode in an open barouche, drawn by a pair of horses. The procession passed along the decorated route, which was illuminated by torchbearers, with torches at short intervals. The sides of the roads were crowded by thousands of people, who accorded the Prince a hearty welcome. The dinner party consisted of fourteen at the Collector's bungalow, where the Prince resides during his stay here. A garden party followed the dinner, a large number of guests being present to witness the nautch, kolattum, plait dance, and fireworks. The whole compound of the bungalow was prettily illuminated, numerous chinese lanterns being scattered among the trees. At seven to-morrow morning the Prince will drive to Courtallum, where he meets the Maharajah of Travancore.

MR. HENVEY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Dec. 2.

Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, arrived here to-day, and was received at the railway station by General Gillespie, his staff being also there. Afterwards he received the officers of the station at his standing camp, making a new and, to the Mhowites, a most agreeable departure. Mr. Henvey holds a grand durbar to-morrow, at which many native gentlemen will be present. He is on a short tour, and proceeds on Thursday next to visit Dhar and other Native States.

A TURF CLUB FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

It is felt by sporting men here that a Turf Club is necessary. Attempt will be made this week to establish it.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

Mr. Higginbotham has been re-appointed Sheriff of Madras.

PROPOSED TOUR OF LORD CONNEMARA.

H. E. the Governor will spend Christmas vacation in tour, partly in connection with the East Coast Railway project. He leaves Madras on the 19th of December for Coconada, and then visits Dowlaishwaram, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Bezwada, Singareni, Cumbum, Nandyal, and Tadpatri.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AKOLA, Dec. 2.

A Congress meeting was held at Mulkapur on Saturday, Mr. Gulam Ahmad Khan, an influential merchant of Pimpalgaon, in the chair. Rao Sahib Devrao Venayak addressed the assembly. The Buldana resolutions were ratified and the Buldana District delegates elected.

AKOLA, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held here yesterday when over one thousand people attended, Mr. Rayajee Deshpande Adgamkar, an influential Jamidar of Berar presiding. Forty-seven delegates were elected for the Congress.

INSTALLATION OF A MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Sir Auckland Colvin leaves Allahabad for Benares on the 19th, where he will hold a durbar and instal the new Maharaja.

THE CENSUS CONFERENCE.

At the approaching Census Conference Mr. Denzil Ibbetson will represent the Punjab, Mr. White, the North-West; Mr. Drysdale, the Central Provinces; Mr. Bourdillon, Bengal; and Mr. Coppleston, Burma; Mr. F. A. Baines, Census Commissioner, who represents Bombay, presiding.

The above gentlemen, who assisted at the census of ten years ago, after giving the Commissioner the benefit of their experience on that occasion with a view to shaping his plans for the coming one, will make way for the younger men.

The business of enumeration will probably commence two or three months in advance of February 1891, by which date its results should be ripe for record.

THE BANGALORE COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding and sentence of the court-martial held at Bangalore on the seven privates of the 4th Madras Pioneers, implicated in the recent mutiny on the occasion of that regiment being ordered from Trichinopoly to the Periyar Works, have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. The sentences are as follows:—Private Muthachappany, for joining the mutiny and disobeying lawful commands, 50 lashes; Private Moonisawmy for joining and exciting the mutiny, imprisonment with hard labour for one year; Private Govindarajooloo for striking his superior officer, Lieut. Swan, with his clenched fist behind the right ear, and joining the mutiny, and being grossly insubordinate to his superior officer, Subadar Sungalee, ten years' transportation; Private Chebinah, for joining the mutiny and being grossly insubordinate to Subadar Sungalee, imprisonment with hard labour for three years; Private Mahomed Osman, for inciting the mutiny, imprisonment with hard labour for four years; Private Lazar, for joining the mutiny, imprisonment with hard labour for one year; Private Wondimoothoo, for disobeying lawful commands, and being grossly insubordinate to Col. Barnett, imprisonment with hard labour for three years.

TANTIA BHIL.

Certain members of the Nagpur bar are memorialising the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for the remission of the sentence of death passed on the dacoit Tantia Bhil. The result is not yet known.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SIR HENRY JAMES'S SPEECH.

Resuming his speech on Tuesday, the 12th ulto, Sir Henry James first dealt with the Fenian Brotherhood, its aims, objects, and methods; then with such men as O'Donovan Rossa, Ford, and Mr. Davitt; and finally, with Mr. Parnell himself. Patrick Ford, author of the notorious phrase, "Success to the National League, and more power to dynamite!" editor of the *Irish World*, founder of the Skirmishing Fund, was likened by Sir Henry to the "evil genius in a melodrama, keeping in the back ground, but directing all the mischief that is on foot." Here Mr. Davitt remarked that evidence against Ford could not be used against himself and the other respondents. Sir Henry James admitted that, and the President agreed with Mr. Davitt, and said that he and his fellow Commissioners could only use the evidence within "the limited purpose" which Sir Henry desired to place on it. Sir Henry James proceeded to answer the arguments of Sir Charles Russell, that the outrages in Ireland were commited not by members of the Land League, but by the members of the secret societies. How was it, if secret societies existed, as enemies of the Land League, that they were not denounced at the time? The truth was stated by Mr. Parnell on Jan. 7, 1881, in the House of Commons. He then said, "Secret conspiracies do not now exist in Ireland." When Mr. Parnell's attention was called to the contradiction of Sir Charles Russell's theory, involved in this statement, what answer did he make? "It is possible that I was endeavouring to mislead the House upon that occasion. It was a boastful and exaggerated statement, and probably designed to mislead the House upon the extent of the greater or less existence of secret societies in Ireland." If any other member had imputed conduct so dishonourable and so base to Mr. Parnell, that member would have been suspended from the service of the House. But Mr. Parnell was self-accused, and the confession was heard with deep and sincere pain. The characters of public men were not their own. The sum of the character of a nation was made up of many factors, and amongst them were conspicuous the characters of the men who led and guided the people. What in the years to come would be said of this time when such things were tolerated, aye, and approved by public bodies? If we could read of an admission by Henry Grattan that he had attempted to mislead the House of Commons we would hurriedly turn over the page as a blurred and blotted one. It was not within his province or ability to defend Mr. Parnell. There was only one man who could defend him, and that defence would be found in Mr. Davitt's speech in Boston in 1880, giving an explanation of the discrepancies between the utterances of Home Rule leaders in Parliament and their speeches elsewhere. Mr. Matthew Harris stated in the box that, except the Fenian Society, there were no secret societies in existence in Ireland in 1880. If Sir Charles Russell's hypothesis that the outrages in Ireland were committed by secret societies were destroyed, a long if not a conclusive step had been taken to show that the leaders of the Land League, who could have controlled its members, and did not control them, were the persons responsible for the crime in Ireland. Sir Henry James next proceeded to deal with the third cause mentioned by Sir Charles Russell as the cause of crime—eviction and the fear of eviction. If evictions produced crime, how was it that in the period from 1849-52 it needed 13·7 evictions to produce one crime, while in the period from 1879-82 it needed only 1·3? The evictions of the four years 1861-64, when there was undoubtedly great distress, which might be likened to that of 1879-82, only produced crime in the ratio of one crime to 4·8 evictions. The "No Rent Manifesto" was especially dwelt upon, and Sir Henry said it was only departed from by the leaders of the Land League when it was seen that the tenants would not allow themselves to be worked up to resist all rent. After showing the energetic nature of the Land League appeals to the tenants not to pay "unjust rents" he spoke of a class of documents which he said were much more effective than appeals, and that consisted of "a return of recompense to certain tenants," by the Ladies' Land League, which, on the suppression of the Land League, dispensed £70,000 of Land League money placed at its disposal by Patrick Egan in assisting the tenants in carrying on the war against their landlords.

Sir Henry James resumed his address on Wednesday, reminding their lordships that the crimes of 1881 exceeded in amount that of the whole of the four years of the great famine, 1846-49, and that of any year since, and that in consequence of this the existing Government got the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and Mr. P. Egan, the treasurer of the Land League, removed to Paris. But the de facto governors of Ireland, the leaders of the Land League, were directly responsible for having unsettled Ireland. As specimens of their mischievous eloquence he referred to the speeches of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Matthew Harris. Referring to Sir Charles Russell's use, in his description of the state of the Irish tenantry, of the words put by Shakespeare in the mouth of Romeo in addressing the apothecary, he complained that his learned friend had omittedt he two lines of temptation which succeeded Romeo's description of the man's gaunt wretchedness—

The world affords no law to make thee rich,
Then be not poor, but break it.

This, he said, was in effect the Land League teaching, "You are poor; the law won't make you, rich then break it." The poverty that had existed in Ireland was, in consequence of the land legislation, passing away, but so long as it did exist it was used as a means of temptation to lawlessness. Having dealt with the occurrences in Ireland during the early part of 1881, he pointed out the evidence that led him to the conclusion that after a time the American Land League was used by the Clan-na-Gael for its own purposes, and that the American Leaguers adopted and carried out the policy of dynamite. Sir Henry James submitted that Le Caron's evidence was to be relied on, and argued that although the people at the Chicago meetings expressed disapproval of O'Donovan Rossa's schemes for blowing up English steamships, because American citizens might be on board of them, they were quite ready to destroy English public buildings, regardless of the lives of English people who might be in them.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Nov. 29.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Sir Edward Bradford, Captain Harvey, and Dr. Jones, slept in Mr. Sanderson's small camp near the Kheddahs on Wednesday night. After a hurried *chota hazri*, the Prince and party started off at 7 o'clock for the Big Camp, which is seven miles off, walking, the Prince shooting small game *en route*. The scenery along this road is in some parts exceedingly picturesque. A few pigeons and other birds were shot by His Royal Highness, and the Big Camp was reached at 10 o'clock. The whole party breakfasted together in the double-poled mess tent, and after breakfast, the Prince, the Maharajah, the Resident, the Dewan, the Chief Secretary, and the other gentlemen in camp were photographed by Mr. C. G. Brown, of Bangalore, who also succeeded in taking some excellent pictures of the Camp and the Kheddahs.

RETURN TO MYSORE.

At about 10 minutes to 12 the party started from camp for Mysore, distance 52 miles. They rode to Attikulpur, 8 miles, and from here the Maharajah drove His Royal Highness in a handsome four-in-hand drag to Chamrajnuggur, some 9 miles further, arriving there at about 2-30 p.m. A large camp had been pitched in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Chamrajnuggur, and here the party was joined by Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent, Telegraph Department, who was on his way to the Kheddahs. Lunch was served almost immediately, and after a halt of about three quarters of an hour, the journey to Mysore was resumed. The route from Chamrajnugger to Nanjangode, about 25 miles, was gaily decorated with small arches, pandals, and thoranums, several native bands being posted at the principal arches. The children of the village schools turned out *en masse*, and enthusiastically cheered the Prince as he passed. On arrival at Nanjangode the party drove into the old Residency, which is now used as a Travellers' Bungalow, on the banks of a large river where tea was served. At about half past 5 o'clock the party left Nanjangode, a large body of torch-bearers with lighted torches running in front of the Royal carriage. The illuminations caused by the torches were very effective indeed. Government House, Mysore, was reached shortly after 7 p.m.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new buildings for the Maharajah's College was gone through in a somewhat hurried fashion, and did not occupy more than a couple of minutes. The new buildings are to be erected near the Jubilee Institute in the Gordon Park, on a slope which commands a good view of that portion of the City which lies to the west of the Fort. The Jubilee Institute and the new public offices in the same park, have been almost completed, and are of ornamental designs. The College is at present located in a small building erected by the late Maharajah near Government House, which has been found to be quite inadequate for the large number of students now on the rolls. Several bottles were placed in the cavity below the foundation stone, including one which contained gold, silver and copper coins, the obverse and reverse sides being shown, and including King William Rupees, the Queen's Rupees, Hyder Ali's coins, the late Maharajah's coins, some gold fanams, &c. These coins were neatly arranged in a large-mouthed bottle so as to be distinctly visible from the outside. Other bottles contained copies of the following Newspapers:—The *Pioneer*, the *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Englishman*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Daily Post*, the *Bangalore Spectator*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Mysore Gazette*, and other papers. The students of the college were present at the ceremony, one of them holding the College banner, which bears the motto "*Labore et honore*" embroidered upon blue silk beneath a comprehensive device. The top portion of the device shows a British lion upon a red silk back ground, with two books representing literature and science. The lower portion shows the Maharajah's double-headed eagle, holding an open book which is supposed to signify free education on the encouragement given by the Maharajah to education. This portion is embroidered upon a yellow silk back ground. The banner is supported by brass chains from the top of a long gilt pole, which was held by one of the students of the F. A. class. The pupils of the Wesleyan High School, and of Marmallappa's Anglo-Vernacular School were also present with their banners. His Royal Highness declared the stone to have been well and truly laid. His Royal Highness and the Maharajah then drove away to the station amidst much cheering on the part of the assembled students.

ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Nov. 29.

A brilliant company awaited the arrival of the Prince's train at the Bangalore City Station this afternoon. The military element was predominant, in fact, there was but a small sprinkling of civilians present. Punctually as the clock struck four, the Royal train arrived at the central platform. As he stepped from his carriage, his Royal Highness was received by General Bengough, C.B. (who was presented by the Resident), the District Staff, Officers Commanding, and Heads of Departments. After shaking hands with a few of those present, the Prince, in company with Sir Oliver St. John, walked across a temporary bridge covered with red cloth, to the main platform.

The route from the station passed first of all by the Sandal Koti. Here the City Municipality had erected a very tasteful white arch in Corinthian style. It was surmounted by the Royal Arms, and beneath were the words:—

"In bonds of love are clasped
The hands of East and West."

Lining the road on the other side of this arch were galleries in which the girls of the City Municipal Schools were assembled. As the carriage containing the Prince passed, the National Anthem was sung by the girls, who must have numbered close on five hundred. The Prince reached the Residency at about 4-30, and there a Guard of Honour from the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers was ready to receive him.

This evening a dinner takes place at the Residency, at which about forty or fifty of the principal Civil and Military officers will be present. The ball at the Cubbon Rooms commence at 9-45 p.m.

THE BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

The Bombay yarn market has been for the last six months in a state of complete stagnation. From China continued discouraging accounts have been received, with stocks accumulating and prices reduced. The sales of Indian yarn in China for the last month and a half have scarcely amounted to 20,000 bales, whereas shipments have been very heavy in fulfilment of previous contracts. The millowners, however, are firm and decline to make any concession in their rates having in September and October sold a large number of bales for future delivery, which are now being taken by shippers. At there is scarcely any demand either from China or Japan, there is every prospect of the present high rates giving way at so distant day. The last fortnightly sales as telegraphed yesterday from Hongkong give only 4,000 to 5,000 bales, with exchange at Rs. 228 to Rs. 229 for dol.100, and with a drooping market. The resolution of the Millowners' Association to work their mills short time by closing them for eight days during the months of October, November, and December, having been broken by a few of the signatories to the agreement. There has been considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the leading firms, and we hear an eminent house has lodged a protest against the conduct of those who have infringed the compact expressing its doubt whether any future measure affecting their interests will be carried out.

FIRE AT PAREL.

A stack of 100 tons of coke was found to be on fire at 6 p.m. on Saturday last in the Gas Company's compound. The company's officials endeavoured to extinguish the fire until Sunday afternoon, when a report was made to the police. The Byculla steam fire brigade engine and the Parel and Byculla manual engines were quickly on the spot. The Parel manual was worked from a tank in the compound of the Gas Company's premises, and two other jets were worked from the stand pipe. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the estimate of damage done is yet unknown. The fire was practically extinguished by 9-30 p.m on Sunday.

DINNER TO DR. BAHADURJI.

About fifty-six members of the Medical Union assembled at the Presidency Association Rooms on Saturday evening, when Dr. Bahadurji was entertained at a congratulary dinner on the occasion of his appointment to the chair of clinical medicine and pharmacology in the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and, on the conclusion of the dinner proposed the health of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Dr. Cowasjee again rose amidst cheers to propose the toast of the evening, and, in doing so, said:—

He knew Dr. Bahadurji since he was born, and, therefore, felt it a peculiar pleasure to welcome him there as the son of an old friend and a class brother and as a member of a family whom he had known for very many years. As the surname Bahadurji means a brave man, he could assure them that several members of that family have proved themselves to be brave and most energetic. Having dwelt for some time on the doctor's university career, and his success in England and Germany, Dr. Cowasjee continued:—His great professional success coupled with the high credentials and strong recommendations from Europe, were soon brought to the notice of their highly esteemed, most popular and excellent Governor, Lord Reay—(applause)—who lost no time in expressing his own high sentiments about Dr. Bahadurji before the public. As the saying goes, coming events cast their shadows before, in this instance the coming event was the appointment of Dr. Bahadurji to the chair of pharmacology and the shadows were the intentions of H. E. the Governor to appoint him to that chair—(cheers)—and the munificent offer of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda—(cheers)—for the endowment of that chair in connection with the Grant College as well the munificent offer of Mr. Framjee Petit for building the laboratory. (Cheers). His Excellency the Governor's attention was drawn towards the necessity of introducing medical reforms in Bombay, and he being a recognized leader of thought particularly in matters educational, he at once made several reforms, re-introduced the system of honorary physicians and surgeons in the J. J. Hospital, and made certain appointments of full-time professors in the Grant Medical College. These reforms had been in accord with the just, impartial, liberal, and most benevolent government of Lord Reay. He knew of no Governor during the last thirty years who had had to do so much towards the relief of suffering humanity by either laying open or laying the foundation-stones of so many institutions intended for the sick poor as Lord Reay had done. To return to the laboratory question; it had engaged the earnest attention of his Excellency who was always willing to accept any offer for the purpose. Sir Dinshaw Petit expressed a desire that his Jubilee gift of a lakh and a quarter, which was in the hands of Lady Reay, might be diverted towards the building of a laboratory for scientific research, but as the object of that grant was a children's hospital his Excellency did not feel inclined to appropriate the sum for a laboratory. There was a good deal of discussion at the time about the laboratory *vs.* the children's hospital, and the Bombay Medical Union sent a deputation to Poona to confer with H. E. the Governor on the subject. Be it said to the credit of his Excellency that after patiently listening to the arguments of all present for more than an hour and a half he promised to consider the matter in the new light thrown by the deputation, and assured them all that he would try to do his best for both the laboratory and the hospital. In the meantime came the handsome offer of H. H. the Gaekwar for endowing a chair of professorship of therapeutics in the Grant College. H H. the Gaekwar, being himself a thoroughly educated Prince, had known Dr. Bahadurjee in England, and was at one time willing to employ him at the head of the Baroda medical service. This offer of the Gaekwar's was announced by H. E. the Chancellor at the last University Convocation, who was anxious to meet the wishes of the Prince, but it is said that the medical advisers to his Excellency did not think that such a chair was wanted for the Grant College. His Excellency however being made of strong nerve and of resolute mind, obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the acceptance of H. H. the Gaekwar's endowment, and this being done was now able to fulfil his long cherished desire to appoint their honoured guest Dr. Bahadurji to a chair in the Grant Medical College and styled him the Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology. (Cheers.) This was indeed a very high honor, and on that account they had met to congratulate their friend. Dr. Bahadurji would try his best to show to the medical world that he was worthy of the post bestowed upon him, in spite of strong opposition elsewhere. He then called them to drink to the health, long life, and prosperity of their worthy guest, Dr. Bahadurjee.

The toast was pledged enthusiastically.

Dr. Bahadurjee, in returning thanks for the honour that had been done him, said:—

The Medical Union had done good work for the short time it had been in existence, and he had no doubt that it would continue to do so in future. Referring to medical reforms and the new professorship, Lord Reay, he said, by his recent successful reforms in the Grant Medical College had advanced its status to that of a first class European medical school. A great educationist as he was he did not find it a very difficult task, as events had proved, to reorganise the constitution of the College, and he, Dr. Bahadurjee, was often surprised at the ease and readiness with which he grasped technical details of some important branches of their science. The principles underlying the various reforms were all known to them, and needed no repetition. The creation of a new professorship to his mind argued prosperity and success of the college. There was no college in Great Britain or on the Continent that claimed to be a first class medical school and had not a separate professor for every branch of their science. The appointment of an outsider to a first class professorship marked a new era of advancement in the history of their only medical school in the Presidency. The good of the college was certainly the foremost idea, and the range of selection had for the first time been carried beyond the usual circle. This new departure which was the most fitting compliment of the previous reforms held out great hopes to the hitherto disappointed class of their professional brethren. Lord Reay had indeed laid the profession, not only of Bombay but of the country at large, under a very deep debt of gratitude. The hospitals were thrown open to outsiders recently, and now even the college was no more closed to them. H. H. the Gaekwar deserved great credit for having enabled them to obtain entrance therein. He was personally indebted to H. H. the Gaekwar for many acts of kindness, and strange to say that the first conversation he had with his Highness and that in England was on the subject of pharmacology; from the very first he had raised his hopes and his gratification and gratitude at having them fulfilled might be better imagined than described. To Lord Reay his personal obligations he has no word to describe. To him he owed all his success. What talents and abilities he might possess might perhaps have asserted themselves, but it was Lord Reay who had called them into action, and but for the opportunities he had favoured him with his lot would have been a different one. He had all along strongly hoped to gain certain objects for the prosecution of his future work, and now that this hope had been fulfilled he trusted that with the help of Providence his future career would be such as would enable Lord Reay to say that he had not helped that young man in vain. Perhaps a few words about his work would not be quite out of place here. In clinical medicine the class began with medical anatomy—the dry anatomy of the earlier course was made interesting with their bearings on clinical medicine. The same was done with physiology and general pathology. Next the physical signs were carefully gone into, and then individual cases were studied. In the lectures on therapeutics he meant to proceed in two ways. Synthetically let them take the instance of the circulatory system. The physiology will be first alluded to, and next attention will be drawn to the aberrations of the physiological functions, and then will be studied the means by which these aberrations can be controlled and modified so as to revert to the physiological character, i.e., to health. Analytically the various therapeutic agents will be studied in groups and individually. He was sure they would at once see the value of such a study. Young physicians would be no more adopting certain lines of treatment, not because the same was adopted by others in what seemed to be similar cases. Each fact and factor would be at their call. The therapeutic facts will be logically arranged and the treatment of disease will be rational and positive. He hoped that he, in his work for the good of the students would meet with cordial co-operation. He fully realized the heavy responsibility that rested on him as the pioneer of this new departure, and he earnestly hoped that with the help of Providence he would be the first on a long list of additional native professors in the Grant Medical College of Bombay. (Loud applause.)

The chairman's health was then pledged, and the assembly dissolved.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA AND INDIA.

A large number of gentlemen representative of the Christian Churches and of the philanthropic agencies of the borough attended on Friday, the 8th ult., a breakfast held in the Mayor's rooms, at the Town Hall in Leeds, at the invitation of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. The gathering was called in order that information on the condition of the opium trade in China and India might be laid before the gentlemen present by Sir Joseph Pease, Bart, M.P., the president; by Mr. J. G. Alexander, L. L. B., the secretary of the society; and by the Rev. W. S. Tomlinson, a missionary from China.

Mr. Alexander deplored the absence of Sir J. W. Pease, who had led action taken in Parliament for the suppression of the opium traffic, and then entered into a history of the traffic. Turning to the Indian side of the question, our Government could hardly be more directly responsible than for the growth of the poppy and the production of opium. It was misleading to say that the revenue from the traffic was obtained exactly on the same footing as that derived at home from the sale of alcoholic liquors. There was in India an act, which was strictly enforced, prohibiting the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium, except under Government license. The Government, moreover, went so far as to make advances to licensed cultivators for the purchase of seed in order to induce them to grow the poppy. The whole of the crops were collected by Government officials, and the growers were paid a fixed price for it, and it was placed in Government stores. In Bengal there were factories whence the opium was sent down the Ganges to Calcutta, where month by month large quantities were sold by auction on a system calculated to pervent any great fall in prices, and were brought by merchants for sale in China. Hence the responsibility of the Government was absolutely complete, and instead of levying taxes to restrict its use, action was taken to stimulate the growth of the trade. As the result of Chinese competition the revenue from the Indian opium traffic was something like £6,000,000 Indian currency, which represented £4,250,000 in English money, and of this about £2,750,000 came from the Bengal trade. The remainder—£1,500,000—was derived from a transit tax levied upon opium produced in a province of the old Mogul Empire called Malwa, which was land-locked, and could obtain no access to the sea except through British territory. The Government was, perhaps, not so directly responsible for that, and their society did not at present propose to attack that portion of the trade, but to confine attention for the moment upon the revenue raised yearly from the Bengal opium. The whole of that opium was used for the degradation of the Chinese people, had a fearful effect upon them nationally, and indirectly must limit and damage our commercial relations with that country. As to how the revenue was to be made up, if the Bengal opium trade were terminated, he might say that the society had always held that justice to China should not be obtained at the expense of injustice to India. The masses of the Indian people were already taxed heavily enough to support the Government. To give over the difficulty, temporary assistance might be given from the British Exchequer; and, perhaps, half of the loss could, for two or three years, be made up to the Indian Exchequer. This would necessitate an extra 1d. on the income tax. The Indian Exchequer had been steadily improving. The poppy was cultivated on some of the richest land, and that land would still yield income on other heads. Hence England might step in for a few years to prevent any serious disorganisation of Indian finance. Recently he had had an interesting conversation with Sir Arthur Cotton, whose grand irrigation works in South-West India had been the means of saving thousands of lives, on which there had been a million of profit, after allowing interest on the capital expenditure; and which had been the means in one single year of saving a crop three times the value of the capital cost of the works, which must otherwise have entirely perished. Sir Arthur felt that a great deal more could be done in this way to increase the productiveness of the soil, so that there was every encouragement to greatly increase the resources of the country. Then economies might be effected. Under pressure, in 1879, the Indian Government appointed a commission of the leading officers of the army to report what economies might be made in military matters without loss of efficiency. They recommended that £1,250,000 might be saved, and yet to this day, except in a small proportion, nothing has been done. During the short while he was in power Lord Mayo reduced the annual expenditure by £3,000,000. Perhaps a man of will might do more yet, if sufficient pressure were put upon the Indian Government by the people at home. Concluding, he asked those present to seriously consider from a Christian point of view, whether the British Indian Government, for which the British electors were distinctly responsible, ought to be allowed to go on deriving a great portion of its revenue by fostering a trade which was inposing such fearful misery and moral degradation upon the inhabitants of the vast Chinese Empire. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. S. Tomlinson spoke as an eye-witness of the ravages and the degradation caused by opium-smoking. It was only the missionaries to China, who became able to speak the language and got accustomed to mix with the people, who could at all estimate the evil wrought by the use of the drug. Mission work in China, under all the circumstances, had been as remarkable a success as Christian missions in any other country. There were always a large number of missionaries in China, from various countries, who differed on many subjects, but they were absolutely unanimous in declaring that opium-smoking was, to all classes with whom they came into contact, an indescribable and an unmitigated curse. The habit was classed in the same category with such things as theft and adultery, and considered a mark of infamy. To allay the pangs caused by opium-smoking a man would spend his last farthing, undeterred by any destitution to which his family might be reduced; and there had been cases in which wives and children had been sold in order to gratify the longing. Sir Thomas Wade, Her Majesty's representative in China, declared that the use of opium in China was a habit many times more pernicious, nationally speaking, than the gin and whisky drinking we deplored at home. Even if it were no worse, it would be worth a struggle. He trusted one result of that gathering would be to hasten the time when it could not be said that our Queen-Empress, as the head of the Indian Government, was the largest poison-producing monopolist in the entire world. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Conder proposed—"that this meeting, being convinced that the manufacture and sale of opium in India by the British Government in that country, whether for export to China and other countries or for consumption in India itself, except for legitimate medical use, is an immoral mode of raising revenue, calls upon all thoughtful citizens, and especially upon the ministers and members of Christian Churches, to join in protesting against this grave national sin." This, said Dr. Conder, was no new question, but they had not previously had the advantage of such unim peachable witnesses as they had heard that day. He supposed they all believed that righteousness exalted a nation, and that sin was a disgrace to any people. No lover of justice could look back upon the history of our political and warlike relations with China without the deepest humiliation. When the English nation was convinced of the crime and sin of slavery they were willing to pay £20,000,000 rather than allow the stain to remain on the British flag. They had heard enough to show that there were practical means of dealing with the question, and they, as Christians, ought to take their stand upon the moral duty of the nation, and do their best to put a stop to the infamy which rested on the British name. (Applause.)

The Rev. T. S. Fleming (St. Clement's, Leeds) seconded the motion, and thoroughly endorsed, from his own experience, every word spoken by Mr. Tomlinson. With respect to the hospital treatment of opium-smokers, he said that a man might be sent home apparently cured of the habit, but he would return in a few months, and unless he was again treated, he would become to it as great a slave as before.

The Vicar thought it was a right and a duty that they should take up a very vigilant attitude in this matter. Our history with regard to it was a bad and humiliating history. (Hear, hear.) When a country became responsible for the production of an agent of which such sad things could be reported, it needed very careful moral vigilance on the part of its citizens, so that temptations to excess by the Government might be sufficiently counterbalanced. They were to some extent encouraged by the Government action with regard to the Chefoo Convention, and later by its action in Burma; while one of the Australian Governments had prohibited the introduction of opium. Prior to the Chefoo Convention we forced a wrong upon China, but that Convention had altered the case seriously in the minds of many, for by agreeing to that Convention China herself seemed to have forgotten the moral aspects of the traffic. With regard to China, he should earnestly desire that our public men would study all means for developing our legitimate commerce in that country, and in India of developing wholesome kinds of production rather than engaging in the opium trade. England should take the financial responsibility of the change. He deprecated moral crusades on a cheap scale.

The resolution was adopted, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CASE OF TANTIA BHIL.

The following protest has been sent by Members of the Nagpur Bar against the conviction and sentence in the case of Tantia Bhil:—

To L. K. Laurie, Esq., C. S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the Nagpur Bar, desire respectfully to call the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the case of the Queen Empress *versus* Tantia Bhil.

In this case the prisoner was convicted by the Sessions Judge, Jabalpur Division, of an offence under Sec. 396, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to death. That sentence was, on the 13th instant, confirmed by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner who, at the same time, dismissed an appeal by the prisoner which was supported by some of us. (Messrs. Dillon, Balwant Rao, and Gopal Rao Harry.) With the profoundest respect for the learned Judges who disposed of the case, we submit that the conviction of the accused under the section above mentioned, and the consequent sentence of death passed upon him, are opposed alike to law and to natural justice. We beg, therefore, that the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to call for the record of the trial, and after perusal thereof, to remit the punishment, under the provisions of Chapter XXIX, Code of Criminal Procedure, or to pass such other orders in the case as may be deemed fit.

The grounds upon which we venture to approach the Chief Commissioner are as follows: Section 396 of the Penal Code lays it down that "if any one of five or more persons, *who are conjointly committing dacoity*, commits murder *in so committing dacoity*, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine." (The italics are ours.) Now, a dacoity is a robbery committed by five or more persons, and it is clear from the terms of the section that the Legislature contemplated that the liability to punishment thereunder should attach to every member of such a band of persons only when a murder is committed by one of them, in order in some way to assist or facilitate, directly or indirectly, the commission of the dacoity.

A perusal of the proceedings in the present case will show that the murder of Himmat Patel was antecedent to the dacoity, and that it was not intended to have (nor had it) any connection with the dacoity in the sense of assisting or facilitating it.

The facts, so far as they can be gathered from the evidence, are these: A body of some fifteen persons, one of whom was the prisoner, proceeded to the village of Bhuipal on the evening of the 26th April, 1879, their intention being apparently to commit a dacoity in that village. On their arrival upon the outskirts of the village a halt was called, and a son of the murdered man Himmat, who happened to be present at the spot, was directed to draw water for the strangers from a neighbouring well. In the meantime the Patel of the village, Himmat, had been sent for, for what purpose is not clear, but probably in order to warn him of the futility of resistance, and to prevent his sending a report of the intended dacoity to the authorities. Himmat Patel shortly after arrived upon the scene accompanied by a couple of men, one of whom carried a stick. This stick one of the other party took from him, and probably irritated by some resistance he had met with in doing so, set upon him, and beat him with the stick. Upon this Himmat Patel interfered for his protection with the result that he also was set upon and beaten. Himmat and the other person belonging to the village then ran away, and the evidence shows that, as Himmat and his son were about to enter the doorway of their house, a shot was fired by one of the party of strangers—Bijnia—which took effect upon Himmat. Himmat was able after this to get away into the house, and to escape by a back door, but died from the effects of his wound on the night following. Tantia and the other members of the band then entered

hazard as Himmat and his son were about to enter the doorway of their house, taking effect upon Himmat probably because he was hindmost, that Himmat Patel did not fall as a result of the shot, but that he contrived to get through the doorway (which they afterwards barred) along with his son, and that he then escaped out of the house by a back door. It is submitted that, as Tantia and his companions could not, under the circumstances, have been aware that the shot had taken effect—and that the person struck by the shot was Himmat—they would, had their intention been as is supposed, have followed Himmat, with a view to overtaking, and carrying out their design against him. So far as they were then aware Himmat had escaped uninjured, yet they made no further attempt against him, but proceeded to loot and burn as already stated.

(5.) The evidence of the witness Limji, brother of the deceased Himmat, shows that he was assaulted by some of the dacoits during the plundering of his house, and that the prisoner Tantia protected him against his companions, telling them to loot but not to maltreat the villagers. This is general evidence of a desire on the part of the prisoner to avoid unnecessary violence in the commission of the dacoity.

Even if it be held that the case is one falling under Sec. 396 of the Code, it is submitted that the learned Judges ought, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them, to have awarded some penalty short of the capital sentence. Bijoia, who fired the shot, was, many years ago, convicted and executed for the crime. Dadia and Nana, who were ringleaders, were transported for life while all the other members of the band who were captured and brought to trial, were sentenced to terms of either two or five years imprisonment, according to their respective degrees of guilt. No circumstances of an aggravating nature, in connection with the dacoity, were proved against the prisoner, and there is no reason, therefore, why he should be treated with exceptional severity. It need hardly be added that the reputation which popular report ascribes to the prisoner cannot with justice or fairness to be considered against him, whilst it is certain that his unenviable notoriety is due, in a very large measure, if not wholly, to the acts of others, who, for their own criminal purposes, have assumed a connection with the prisoner which did not, in fact, exist.—We are Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

(Sd.) F. W. DILLON, Barrister at Law, GOPAL HURRY, BALWANTRAO GOVIND, C. NARAINSWAMY, BAPURAO DADA, GUNESH N. GOKHLE, KRISHNAJI VISHNU.

Dated Nagpur, Nov. 30, 1889.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND EAST AFRICA.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, accompanied by Mrs. Euan Smith, left Charing Cross Station on Nov. 8 for Paris, Rome, and Naples, *en route* to Zanzibar.

A telegram from Rome of Nov. 13 says:—Colonel Euan Smith, who is passing through Rome on his way to Brindisi, where he will embark for Zanzibar, has had interviews with Signor Crispi and Signor Damiani, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at which European interests on the East African coast were generally discussed. The Earl of Dufferin and Colonel Smith to-day visited Prince Makonnen, the Shoan Envoy, who subsequently returned the visit of the Ambassador.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND THE GERMANS.

According to a Zanzibar telegram of Nov. 8 from the correspondent of the *Times*, "The relations between the Sultan and the German East Africa Company are again very strained. The Germans wish to take over the whole of their concession at a rental of 10,000*l.* yearly, being the amount cleared from the customs duties during the past year. This is owing to the disturbances. The Sultan offers to submit to them all the books, clearly proving that the average amount received yearly from that part of the coast during the last eight years is over 70,000*l.* The Germans refuse to accept the principle of paying a fair average rent, but say they will remain in possession on their own terms."

Another despatch from the same correspondent, dated Nov. 10, says:—The Germans have agreed to restore to the Sultan of Zanzibar the Custom-house godowns. Her Majesty's ship Cossack left for Mozambique to-day. The Sultan has imprisoned one of the chief Arab conspirators who last spring desired to dethrone him, on his return yesterday from Muscat by the Sultan's steamer Malacca. The Sultan has made reconciliation with his uncle, Hamed Bin Suleeman, and the other chiefs who joined in the same conspiracy.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH INTERESTS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Nov. 13:—The negotiations between England and Germany with regard to the delimitation of their respective spheres of interest in East Africa will not be concluded until the Commission of Naval Officers—which the two Governments have sent out to Wanga—have concluded their labours, and determined the question whether that place lies on a gulf or bay of the sea, or simply at the mouth of the Umba River. It depends on the answer given to this question whether the place is under the English or the German protectorate.

The German East African Company has demanded of the Sultan of Zanzibar an indemnity estimated at about 2,000,000 marks, plus 134,000 rs., for the losses inflicted on it by the revolt. So this modest request the Sultan declines to accede; on the contrary, his African Majesty himself demands from the company the payment of the subsidy they agreed to give him for the privileges he handed over to them for the first experimental year. In reply, the company demands a second experimental year, on the ground that it is as yet impossible to estimate what loss, if any, the trade may have suffered or will suffer in their territories in consequence of the insurrection.

THE MASSACRE OF DR. PETERS AND PARTY.

The German Emin Pasha Committee has received two answers to telegrams asking for further news about Dr. Peters. A slight gleam of hope is believed in Colonial circles in Berlin to be justifiable from the contents of these messages. One from Messrs. Hausing and company says:—"Rumours state that the column was cut to pieces by Somalis. Two Europeans killed, one wounded. News may be true, but not believed by Germans in Lamu." Herr Klemens Denhardt telegraphed on Nov. 8:—"Reported Masais destroyed expedition. I do not believe this."

On the other hand, a News Agency states that from information received by the Government from Zanzibar there is not the slightest hope that the report of the assassination of Dr. Peters and the members of his expedition is incorrect. On the contrary, the news received at the Foreign Office from Zanzibar places the fact beyond doubt.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN'S EXPEDITION.

The supplementary sum demanded for Captain Wissmann's Expedition is 1,950,000 marks (97,500*l.*), and has been rendered necessary, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states, by the fact that the natives demand double the wages estimated, that 800 men have been enlisted instead of 600, that, contrary to expectation, the women and children of the negroes had to be taken along with the Expedition, and that the equipment and the transport, as well as coals and provisions, have proved much dearer than was expected. Germany will, probably, have to prepare herself for a further great increase in this Colonial expenditure, as Captain Wissmann's force is to be strengthened by 300 men, not to mention the fact that numerous officers and men and large quantities of ammunition will have to be sent out to East Africa from Germany. The expedition has already cost 4,000,000 marks.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie, Director of the Imperial British East African Company, departed from Charing Cross on Nov. 11 for East Africa. Mr. Mackenzie will join the British India mail steamer Arawatta at Naples, and proceed thence direct to Mombasa, the Arawatta being the first vessel of the new direct line to East Africa under contract with her Majesty's Government. On his arrival at Mombasa Mr. Mackenzie will again take, for some months, the chief direction of the company's affairs in Africa, and he is accompanied in going out by a large additional staff of officials. A large number of Mr. Mackenzie's friends were at Charing Cross to wish him "God speed," among whom were Sir William Mackinnon (the president of the company), Lord Kinnaird, Signor Catalani (Italian Charge d' Affaires), Sir William Mackenzie, Sir John Kirk, Sir Lewis Pelly, M. P., Mr. W. H. Wylde, Mr. James Brand, Mr. J. M. Hall, and Mr. W. P. Alexander. Mr. Mackenzie will probably not return before spring, by which time he will have put the machinery of the company's administration in permanent working order, and probably carried the railway and telegraph lines and the various harbour works a good way towards completion.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

LORD SALISBURY ON ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE comments of the majority of the French press on Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, suggest a double question—whether they are unconsciously deceiving themselves, or are merely mystifying their readers. Any one not aware of the circumstances of the case would imagine from their remarks that the British Government had occupied Egypt in virtue of an arrangement with France, had given a pledge to France to evacuate the country at a given date, and that, by announcing that the time had not yet come to render it possible for England to withdraw her troops, Lord Salisbury had been guilty of a breach of faith with the Cabinet of the Elysee. The *Temps*, which ought to know better, intimates as much in the plainest language:—

"Lord Salisbury repeated "du bout des levres" the solemn promise so often repeated, that England will some day evacuate the valley of the Nile, but he deterred to the Greek Kalends the execution of that engagement, which he subordinates to conditions that can hardly ever be realised. We still refuse to believe that an English Government will thus eternally cast a slur upon British good faith, or that the British people will indefinitely tolerate it."

"La Paix," which inspired by the Elysee, describes the Prime Minister's statement that the occupation of Egypt would cease sooner or later as "une plaisanterie amere." The *Figaro*, the *France*, and other journals of less note adopt a similar line. No doubt our occupation of Egypt is a source of permanent irritation to the French, who, with their natural tendency to adapt facts to suit their interests and convenience, think proper to forget that it was through their own refusal to co-operate in putting down Arabi Pasha seven years ago that the Condominium came to an end, and ignore the fact that their Government has no more claim to call upon us to withdraw our troops than any other Power. As regards International law, they hold with regard to Egypt precisely the same position as the other European Powers—Germany, Italy, Russia, and Austria—but no more, and this periodical accusation of bad faith brought against the British Government is the more to be regretted as it shows a certain perversity that may become troublesome.

Why do organs of the French Foreign Office wish us to evacuate Egypt? asks the correspondent. It is simply because they know that once we withdraw, the country would relapse into anarchy, when France would immediately step in to preserve order and to protect French interests at Cairo, Alexandria, and in the Delta generally. It is the policy, tersely described by the French proverb—"*Ote-toi de la que je m'y mette.*" While this would not suit England, neither would Italy, Austria, Germany, nor the Ottoman Empire, who take no umbrage at our occupation, view with the same equanimity the presence of a French Army Corps in the Nile Valley, and the assimilation of the Khedive to his neighbour, the Bey of Tunis.

Only one paper, the *Debats*, ventures to criticise Lord Salisbury's declaration from what may be termed an argumentative standpoint. It says:—

"The recent news of the defeat of Emin Pasha by the Mahdists affords Lord Salisbury an additional argument in support of the necessity of the continued presence of the Queen's troops on the banks of the Nile. This reasoning is very questionable. If the progress of Moslem fanaticism in Eastern Africa has precisely had for its starting point the period when a Christian Power provisionally installed itself at Cairo, and it is evident that this coincidence is not due to mere chance, the fall of Wadelai, following upon that of Khartoum, at several year's interval, and contrasted with the conquests which Egypt had achieved over barbarism in former times, leads to the reflection that the *regime* inaugurated in 1882 has been but of scant service to the interests of civilisation. That may possibly afford matter for useful meditation to the members of the Anti-Slavery Conference which is to assemble at Brussels on the 18th inst., with the vaguest of programmes, and whose early meeting Lord Salisbury so eloquently celebrated at Guildhall.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—The principal organs of the Russian press comment on Lord Salisbury's speech pessimistically. The official journal contains no allusion to it yet; but the *Novoye Vremya* declares his lordship's peace predictions to be hollow, because unguaranteed by any promise to assist in dispelling the present clouds on the horizon, particularly with regard to the Bulgarian question, which renders the political equilibrium extremely unstable. The denial of England's adhesion to the Triple Alliance is unconvincing, otherwise why should his lordship uphold the necessity of preserving the *status quo* in the Mediterranean intact, seeing that France must attack Italy in case of war? European armaments must sooner or later bring about a succession of armed conflicts and Lord Salisbury's optimism, therefore, is insincere.

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes to the *Home News*:—

I shall be obliged by the publication in your columns of the following extract from a letter addressed by me to Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald, in answer to a letter from him of yesterday's date, the purport of which will be gathered from my reply:—

Although the veil of anonymity assumed by the writer, in the *Home News* of the 1st inst., of the letter signed 'Amicorum Inops,' is of the frankest transparency, at least to the eyes of habitues, like myself, of the Northbrook Indian Club, yet as he has deliberately adopted it, and for obvious reasons of controversial convenience, you will, I trust, excuse my not assisting in the disclosure of his personal identity; and as I am no longer, since the 1st of Sept. last, a member of the Club, I may, I hope, be allowed to resist your paternal inquisition on the point, to this extremely fine extent, without the imputation against me of rebel disobedience.

But inasmuch as you describe the letter as inaccurate and malicious, I will at once state that, while in no way responsible for its appearance, I unreservedly endorse it and approve its publication. This goes, indeed, without saying for everyone who has followed the internal history of the Club during recent months. For, indeed, years past I have said to you all that is said by 'Amicorum Inops' as to the muddled mismanagement—*i.e.*, the 'dual control' and the consequent desperate condition of the Club—but it has all been in vain; and I can only rejoice, therefore, that it has now all been set forth publicly in the *Home News*; for it has indeed come at length to this pass with the Northbrook Indian Club—that it *must* be 'mended or ended.'

I most sincerely regret that anything should have been advanced in the letter capable of being characterised as 'malicious.' I feel sure no member, present or past, of the Club harbours the slightest ill-will toward you, while personally no one is more popular, or more justly so, with all its members; and as I read the letter of 'Amicorum Inops' its intention is simply and solely to exasperate the Northbrook Indian Society—that is you—and the committee of the Northbrook Indian Club—which is only you again—into an effective course of reformatory activity. You are all—all of you—dead asleep over your duty to the Club, and 'Amicorum Inops' has whiffed a pinch of black pepper across your noses, just, haply, to wake you up to a saving sense of your responsibilities to the Club. His letter is written, in short, more in policy than in malice, and the only malice in it, I hope, is the etymological root of the sinister word in the Sanskrit word, 'malam,' for 'black pepper.'

I am also sorry to find you determined not to be roused into action by the letter. I would not have any of the office-bearers of the Club rushing into print to discuss its condition and the details of proposals for its reconstruction. But the Committee of the Northbrook Indian Society should at once be convened for the earnest consideration of the means to be taken for the rehabilitation of the Club. Anyhow, I, on my part, am resolved it shall not perish without doing all in my power to recover it from its present state of inanity and languishment, and to restore it permanently to something of the vitality and prosperity it showed under the energetic administration of Mr. R. D. Sethna, LL. D. Whether our Society should be amalgamated with Miss Manning's, or not, by some means or other the Northbrook Indian Club must be maintained, and in ever-increasing efficiency, as the social rallying centre for all classes of Indian gentlemen resident in the United Kingdom; and I, at least, think that there is much to be said in favour of the plan put forward by 'Amicorum Inops,' for insulating the Northbrook Indian Club from all official relationships, and placing it under the general supervision of the National Indian Association. The road to our salvation seems certainly to be taking this direction—object, as some of us may at first, to have to pursue it. But the old story is ever being repeated in the experience of all really useful men:

'via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris Graia pandetur ab urbe.'"

I have only to add the expression of my hope that Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald will, now that it has been given before the world of Anglo-Indians, lay my advice to heart. I have worked hard and most profitably for the Northbrook Indian Club, and certainly no one is more earnestly interested in its welfare, not even "Amicorum Inops," with whom, in all that he has written, I am altogether at one.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

MRS. CRAWFORD thus discourses on garters in *Truth*:—I suspect that there is no better way for doctors to get their names well before the public than by abusing the most time-honoured garments of their lady patients. We know how the stays have been pulled about by medical critics, and how they have held their own and kept their shape in spite of all the efforts of their opponents. I now hear that English doctors at a recent congress have been handling garters roughly, on the pretext that they injure the circulation of the blood. But how are stockings to be worn if garters are to be discarded? As our forefathers for centuries were gartered, and only a few complained of varicose veins, it strikes me that the evil lies not so much in the wearing of the garter as in the way in which it is worn. It may be a loose fit (which does just as well to keep the stocking from falling or getting wrinkled at the ankles), or it may be a tight fit, which, of course, is injurious. I have been interviewing a couple of weavers of surgical stockings for persons troubled with varicose veins. Would it surprise you to hear that the greater number of their customers never wore garters since their childhood, they being of the non-gentle sex! Perhaps this is because sons take after their mothers, and inherit their acquired weaknesses in exaggerated forms. Nor is it persons who walk the most that want these special stockings. The demand for them is chiefly made by full-fed men who lead sedentary lives, and drink more wine than is good for them. A wearer of the anti-varicose stocking feels worse after a series of dinner-parties, when the tempting varieties of the menu led him to indulge too freely in the pleasures of the palate.

It is rather odd that the crusade against the garter has not been made at a ladies' congress. My notion was that it belonged to the topics which should only be discussed at Eleusis, until I found that a congress of doctors took it up. I have been round to museums to ascertain to what remote antiquity we owe the garter. Chatelaines, in the Gothic times, before knitting was invented, used to wear in cold weather gaiters made of warm stuffs covered with silk embroidery, and laced at the sides. I fancy that stockings were rarities when the Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter, to the scandal of the ladies of Queen Philippa's Court, and that the few which were displayed there came from Flanders, and were lanely-looking articles. An antiquarian has been showing me an old Flemish garter in goffered leather, with a handsomely embossed silver clasp, representing Saint Martin and the beggar. What that high-spirited and generous Saint had to do with garters my friend is at a loss to think. Garters, at any rate, were not so hidden as is generally supposed when Edward III. instituted a Guard of Honour for those of the Countess of Salisbury. They were shown by ladies who went out riding to hawk. When the side-saddle later came in it did not involve the use of the long riding-habit, and so the leg-gear meant to be used on horseback became of more costly and curious workmanship. Brantome casts side lights on the grand and proper dames who were aided by their valets-de-chambre to dress for the hunting-field, and were particular in learning from them how their *chausses* (shorts), *chaussettes* (stockings), and garters impressed them. A garter was adorned with armorial bearings, or with fanciful conceits. They were often richly jewelled, and might have served as armlets for knights who gloried in displaying such tokens. At weddings, brides' garters were cut up, and the pieces given to the young men who attended. They wore them as decorations. In Italy and the South of Spain, when stockings came in there, daggers were struck by the wearers thereof into their garters in sign that they wanted no order of chivalry to defend them. A very beautiful English lady whom I knew tried, some years ago, to revive this fashion in Florence. Her husband had deserted her, and she had to go about with a kind of *cavalier servente*. As she spoke much of her dagger, sometimes allowed part of it to be seen, and was lovely as she could be, she found imitators. But they were not Lucretias.

The garter, I find, is becoming more than ever an *object de luxe*. When it is so, it is got up with exquisite taste. There are garter *ecrins* for dressing-tables as there are bracelet *ecrins*. Jewellery enters into the arrangement of elastic band and quilted silk. So does skilled needlework. I am told that the *article de Paris* which is to top the market at the opening of 1890 will be the garter. In the United States there is a moment in favour of ribbed socks for ladies. Those who promote it must have lovely skins. I don't see why the sock should not dethrone the long stocking. There is really no indelicacy in going without stockings, as every one must have observed who has watched the humours of a French watering place where there are extensive sands. Canvas buskins protect the feet, but legs are bare, and the skirts are trundled up to the knees. French Seigneurs who went to England to enjoy themselves at the court of the Merry Monarch extolled the beauty of the bare legs which they saw at Tunbridge Wells. English farmers' and shopkeepers' daughters then preferred to go without stockings when they could not get them of the finest quality, and in their neatly-made shoes and short, tidy skirts they presented an agreeable contrast to the French woman who wore clumsy hosiery and clumsier sabots.

Under Louis XIV. fine lords were as handsomely gartered as Court belles, who, however, did not show their garters unless when they made journeys on horseback in masculine habiliments. This mode of travelling was not unusual, the roads being too bad for carriages, and the sidesaddle being fatiguing to the horse. I dare say the garter will look up wherever there are lady cyclists. It need not press against the limb that it encircles. Why not wear stockings wrinkled, like the Mousquetaire gloves of Sarah Bernhardt? To do so would do away with the temptation to have tight garters.

THE SUICIDE IN PALL MALL.

AN inquest was held on Nov. 8, at the Charing Cross Hospital, by Mr. J. Troutbeck, concerning the death of Lieutenant Morton Henry Eden, of the Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Anglesea Barracks, Portsmouth. The deceased shot himself while driving in a hansom-cab along Pall Mall. The first witness called was General Lynedoch Gardiner, who identified the deceased. He last saw him a month since. The first idea witness had was that the trouble had arisen through money matters, but witness had visited the deceased's bankers, and found that his account was not, and never had been overdrawn. He had come to the conclusion that the act was the effect of the dysentery from which he had suffered for a long time. The deceased had volunteered for the Staff Corps for India, but did not pass the medical examination. When the witness last met him he said he had arranged for a passage in the *Euphrates* on Nov. 20. About a fortnight since the dysentery, it appeared, had returned, and this had preyed upon his mind, as it incapacitated him for service. Despite this, the deceased had put a good face upon the matter. On the morning of Nov. 5 the coachman at the house where he had been staying at Wokingham, drove him to the railway station at seven o'clock, when he appeared to be in the best of spirits. Next morning a cheque for 3*l.* was presented at the deceased's bankers. Considering his position, he seemed to have felt that he had not quite sufficient money, but he only spoke about that to his relatives. The deceased was an enthusiast in his profession. Captain Hall, of the Yorkshire Regiment, said he saw the deceased at Portsmouth, just before he went on leave. Witness knew that he suffered a great deal from dysentery, contracted while in Egypt and Cyprus. A pawnbroker's assistant deposed that Lieutenant Eden called at a shop in the Strand on Nov. 5, and bought the revolver for 22*s.* He said he wanted twenty-five cartridges, but as they were only sold in fifties he bought that number. Having but 11*s.* 6*d.* in silver he tendered a cheque for 3*l.*, and it was arranged that the balance should be sent to 43, Duke Street, St. James's, the following day. The deceased was in demeanour as cool as possible, there being nothing to excite suspicion. The witness showed him to the door, where he hailed a cab. John Scott, the cabman who drove the deceased, having been examined, Edward Parrington, another hansom-cab driver, stated that the happened to look into Scott's cab just as Lieutenant Eden shot himself. He held the revolver to his mouth, and in his left hand grasped the brown paper in which it had been wrapped. The constable, who was called, said the revolver was loaded in four chambers, and one was discharged. The deceased was lifeless when the witness entered the cab. Death must have been instantaneous. The house-surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital stated that there were the stains of gunpowder inside the jaw, which pointed to the theory that the weapon must have been fired well within the mouth. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

WHAT THERE IS IN BARNUM'S SHOW.

BARNUM'S great show is the most marvellous shilling's worth that has yet been provided for the sight-seer in England. Mr. Barnum contends that his show never has been and never will be beaten. In point of extent and cheapness combined he is probably right. Under one roof he has brought together not one entertainment, but half-a-dozen, of more than respectable proportions individually and collectively of a magnitude that enables us to understand even the grandiloquent phraseology of the advertisements. The spacious arena of Olympia has been so laid out as to include three circus rings of the usual hippodromic measurement. Between these two stages or platforms for acrobatic and other variety shows have been laid down; and at all these points performances are given simultaneously. With everything in full swing, from one end of the huge hall to the other, a novel sensation of wonderment creeps over the observer, who is distinctly reminded of the great "machinery in motion" gallery of the Paris Exhibition. That it is impossible for the most lynx-eyed onlooker to follow all these performances at one and the same time Mr. Barnum has not to be told. In truth, the shilling charge is an amiable delusion, and a snare to boot. It is precisely in the immensity, the complexity, the kaleidoscopic variety, and, to use the word in its strict etymological sense, the incomprehensibility of the show that Mr. Barnum's genius is displayed. The three simultaneous circuses, together with the variety shows, give way to one culminating historical spectacle in which the full strength of the *personnel* is employed—a series of tableaux called "Nero, or the Destruction of Rome;" while by way of prelude to the grandiose operations in the arena, a large menagerie, and a host of museum curiosities, monstrosities, and other sights such as only America can produce, including Jumbo stuffed and Jumbo in skeleton form, invite inspection in various annexes to the main building. Things being ordered upon such a scale, one reads without surprise in the programme that the establishment comprises no fewer than 1,200 "people" and 330 horses.

The stuffed figure and the skeleton of Jumbo, who, it will be remembered, was killed by a railway train soon after his arrival in America, are the first objects that catch the eye of the visitor to Olympia. They are very typical of American enterprise. Many persons, perhaps, would have had the idea of preserving the bones of the famous elephant, but it needed a Barnum to perceive that, to borrow the language of the profession, there was money also in his hide. In Mr. Barnum's hands Jumbo dead has in fact become an even more profitable speculation than Jumbo alive. It is stated that his skin when removed weighed over three-quarters of a ton and varied from half an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. Standing in a life-like attitude, the stuffed Jumbo presents a very imposing spectacle. The skeleton is no less so. When alive Jumbo stood 12ft. high (at the shoulder), measured 18ft. round the middle and 14ft. in length, and weighed seven tons. His skeleton is declared to be the largest of any terrestrial mammal of the present geological era. From the two Jumbos one passes to an annexe filled with curiosities of the class which secured Mr. Barnum his reputation in the first instance, for the great showman was a "museum" man before he took up the circus business. Here we find a dwarf of absurdly Lilliputian proportions in evening dress, chatting freely with all comers in a tiny piping voice. He gives his name as Master Dudley Foster, and is said to be 18 years of age to weigh only 8lb., and to stand 31in. in height. Perfectly proportioned and intelligent enough, or more than enough for his size, he could be stowed away comfortably in the capacious pocket of an overcoat. By the side of the dwarf are two Kentucky giants, who are wonderful rather by contrast with their near neighbour than with humanity at large. They are tall fellows of a pronounced American aspect, and appear to be free from the physical weakness of their class. Next comes the bearded lady, who but for Mr. Barnum's well-known professional rectitude might be taken for a young man of a somewhat effeminate cast. The fat woman and the man who writes with his toes are obviously genuine. So are the skeleton "dude," or American "masher," whose legs are hardly any thicker than a barndoor fowl's, the two headed child, and the man with no legs, whose feet appear to be attached to his hip-bones. The tattooed lady may be taken on trust, and the two Aztecs—man and wife—are old friends of admitted respectability. It is in his scientific gallery, where the subtle aid of reflecting mirrors is probably invoked, that Mr. Barnum rather tries our credulity. For here with a beautifully curved fish-tail is a living, breathing, smiling mermaid of prepossessing appearance. She lies doubled up in a vase with her head and bare tail projecting, and gracefully acknowledges the attentions of the crowd. Other wonders are also on view in the shape of living trunkless heads and breathing truncated busts. This is the science of the great show, and thence the visitor passes to its natural history. The menagerie may not greatly impress a public accustomed to the "Zoo," but it is tolerably complete in what may be called the staple features of such collections—lions, tigers, and other "cat animals," bears, wolves, seals, monkeys, and, above all, elephants, of which there are no fewer than 17 of all sizes. The rarities of the collection are a double-horned rhinoceros, an ostrich, which happens at present to be moulding, a cassowary, and an emu. The elephants are all of the Asiatic breed, and are, of course, able to "perform." Not the least interesting section of this department is the vast stable of the 330 horses, of which nearly half take part in the operations of the ring. Among them are a beautiful zebra and a few zebra-like animals, which are said to be half-breeds.

These side-shows, however, though numerous and interesting, are, properly speaking, but the hors d'œuvre of the entertainment which Mr. Barnum spreads before his patrons. His energies and his great administrative faculties are concentrated upon the equestrian, acrobatic, variety and spectacular feats of the arena; and it is here that he easily distances all competitors. The surpassing greatness of the show is no vain boast. Multiplying circuses and platforms and entertainments, each of which can directly appeal only to some particular section of the mass of spectators, may appear at first sight to be a waste of energy and talent, but there is no denying the impressiveness that it lends to the show as a whole. The spectator feels himself oppressed by the variety of the efforts made for his entertainment. If he has not been to the "machinery in motion" section of the Paris Exhibition, he will perhaps be constrained to imagine himself in some vast factory, with its endless spindles and revolving shafts and galleys. At a given moment he may note here the exercises of the *haute ecole*, there a group of performing elephants, bears, or seals, elsewhere clowns, acrobats, trapezists, contortionists, bicyclists, skaters, all in a bewildering medley. If he cares to confine his attention to his own immediate circus or platform he will find plenty to absorb his attention unless the outlying entertainments are temporarily suspended for some grand central feat of wire-walking or equestrianism. Space fails us to note all the striking features of a programme which is almost as complicated as a railway time-table, but a word is due to the bare-back riding and to a thrilling five-horse tandem hurdle race in which the animals, running at full speed, seem to pour over the various obstructions in a living stream. To the variety business of the platforms and the operations of the different rings succeed horse and dog races round the entire arena. The "Destruction of Rome" furnishes a fitting climax to the programme. After some stirring views of Roman life—encounters between the people and the Prætorian Guards and public homage to the tyrant Nero—there is a great consumption of red fire typifying not only the ravages of the "devouring element," but also, according to the programme, the "dawn of Christianity" in the centre of civilization. This spectacle is organized upon a grander scale than any thing of the kind that has ever been seen in London, and the ringing cheers, with which it was received as the crowning feature of Mr. Barnum's enterprise, prove that the "greatest show on earth" has not traversed the Atlantic in vain.

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

MR. JUSTICE FIELD and Mr. Justice Manisty had before them on Nov. 12 the case of Parnell *v.* Walter and another. Sir C. Russell (with him Mr. Asquith) supported in this case an appeal against an order of Mr. Justice Grantham confirming an order of Master Manley Smith, which order was that the trial of this cause should not come on before Jan. 11, 1890. He asked that this order should be set aside, and that the case should be allowed to come up for trial in the ordinary course. The action was one of libel, and the plaintiff, Mr. Parnell, complained that the defendants had published in the *Times* certain letters which they alleged had been written by him, and for this he claimed damages. The defendants did not deny the publication, nor did they plead justification, but they brought 40s. into court, and said that was sufficient to satisfy any damage that the plaintiff had suffered. After considerable argument the appeal was dismissed: the costs to be the defendant's cost in any event.

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THE CRONIN TRIAL.

THE trial of the man charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin has been proceeding at Chicago. A milkman, named Mertes, testified that on the evening of May 4 he was near Carlson Cottage, and saw two men drive up in a buggy. One of them alighted and entered the house, and the other drove off rapidly. The witness then visited a grocery store, where he remained for half an hour, and on returning, when distant half a block from the cottage, he heard sounds inside like the nailing of boards together. He identified Kunze as the driver of the buggy, and Coughlin as the man who entered the cottage. Mertes on being cross-examined gave somewhat confused answers touching the weather on the night of the 4th of May, when the murder took place. He said that he did not see the face of the man who entered the cottage; but he identified Coughlin when in gaol by a view of his back, which resembled that of the man he had seen going into the house. On being pressed with further confusing questions by the prisoner's counsel, the milkman stuck to his story, and finally retorted upon the lawyer, "If I am here to swear, I will swear by God what is right about it." Mertes was asked how he was able to fix Saturday, May 4, as the day he saw two men drive to the cottage. He answered, "It was then I went to a grocery store. A lady at the grocery store afterwards asked me whether I had heard about Dr. Cronin—that he had got killed in Carlson's Cottage. I said, 'How did that man get killed? That must be the night I saw two men get out of a buggy. Then, when I got back again, I heard some nailing in the house, as if they were nailing boards together. That must be the night.' I figured it up from that time, and found it was the same date." Will you swear positively that this man (pointing to Kunze) was the man that was sitting in the buggy?—Yes. And the other man was Coughlin, here?—Yes.

Mr. Haines, a professor of chemistry, said he found blood stains on a chip of wood, a piece of blue paper, a piece of cotton, and some other pieces of paper, which were given to him for chemical examination. He did not know whether they were stains of the blood of a human being or an animal. Mr. Haines also deposed with reference to some hair which he had examined, that it was impossible with a microscope to tell whether the blood corpuscles were a man's or a beast's. Mr. Talman, a microscopist, in his testimony concerning the results of the examination of specimens of blood taken from the cottage, from the trunk, and on the hair taken from the cottage, and cut from Dr. Cronin's head, said that he thought it was human blood. He also examined the hairs, and came to the conclusion that they were human.

Henry Buchholz, examined on Monday, deposed that the prisoner Kunze came to board with him in April under the name of John Kaiser. Charles Herkimer testified that he saw Kunze in the latter part of April, when he gave the name of Kaiser, but later said it was Kunze. John Dunn stated that early in April he was in Cameron's saloon when Kunze introduced Coughlin to him as a good friend of his own. Washburn, the saloon-keeper, testified that Kunze and O'Sullivan were in his saloon in April when Kunze said he intended to buy a horse from O'Sullivan, and that he would pretend to pay a big price for it, and thus obtain money to spend from his guardian. Other evidence was also given relative to Kunze going under the name of Kaiser.

Gus Klahre, a tinner, deposed that on the Monday following the murder Burke came to the shop where he worked, and had a galvanized iron box, about fourteen inches by twenty-six inches, soldered. They talked about the Cronin case, which was then the chief topic of conversation. Burke said that Cronin was a British spy and ought to have been killed. The witness added that he had to scrape the lid before he soldered the box. He wanted to cut the cord, but Burke declined to permit him. When the witness was going to cut the cord Burke shoved his arm to one side and said. "For God's sake do not cut it," or some remark like that. The witness told him that he had to cut it to make a job. Burke said, "Do it any way; it don't make any difference what kind of job it is." On visiting the gaol after Burke's return from Winnipeg, in order to identify him, as he neared the cell Burke made use of an offensive epithet, evidently intended for Klahre. In cross-examination the witness declared that he was certain regarding Burke's identity. While Klahre was giving his evidence Burke leaned forward and laughed derisively.

Some sensational evidence was given later. Pauline Hoertell, a German washerwoman, whose evidence was interpreted to the court, said that she passed Carlson Cottage between eight and nine o'clock on the night of the murder. She saw a white horse drawing a buggy, in which there were two men, driven up to the cottage. The larger man, who appeared like a gentleman, got out of the buggy and, taking a satchel or a box out of the buggy, went up the steps and entered the cottage. The driver of the horse at once turned round and drove back towards Chicago. The witness was told that she might state whether or not she heard any sounds in the house. She replied, "Yes, sir, I did. It seemed to be as if somebody was crying 'Oh, God!' It sounded as if a hard blow came, as if somebody fell." She also heard the word "Jesus." After this word was spoken it sounded as if the voice was dying away, as if somebody was fighting, then as if something fell. The witness said this occurred soon after eight o'clock at night. The man who went into the cottage went in unhesitatingly. It seemed to her as if the door was open or as if some one opened it for him as he came up the steps. When the witness turned from Ashland-avenue and started east she saw a man standing between Carlson House and the cottage. He was inside the fence. There was a light in front of the cottage, and the night was bright and starlit.

AN AUSTRIAN ROMANCE.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* gives an account of the reconciliation of the Emperor of Austria with the Archduke Henry after an estrangement of twenty-one years. In 1868, in disregard of the traditional usages of the Hapsburg family, and in defiance of the prohibition of the union by the Emperor, Archduke Henry married Fraulein Leopoldine Hofmann, an actress, the daughter of a very humble official at Krems, in Upper Austria. The result was that he was expatriated, and lost his military rank and other privileges. His marriage nevertheless brought him unalloyed happiness. At length the Emperor's displeasure began to disappear, and the Archduke was allowed to take up his permanent residence in a Tyrolese town. With his wife, who had meanwhile been raised to noble rank under the title of Baroness Wideck, and with the only child of their marriage, a daughter who is now eighteen years old, the "civilian" Archduke Henry for some time lived the quite contented life of a landed proprietor. The repatriation of the archducal family was permitted in 1873, and ever since that time the house of Archduke Henry in Bozen has been a centre of intellectual life for a wide district in the Tyrol. He has been in the habit of visiting Vienna only once a year privately, but never set foot in the Hofburg. His last appearance there was on the occasion of Crown Prince Rodolph's funeral. Even then he kept away from the rest of the family, only joining them in the mortuary chapel of the Capuchines. The last thing he expected was that the Emperor would ever pay him a visit; but that event having taken place, and his family having been introduced to his Majesty, the doors of the Hofburg are at length open to them.

It was while stationed with his regiment at Gratz that the Archduke made the acquaintance of Fraulein Hofmann, who was then a singer at the theatre with the monthly salary of 50 florins. She was by no means a great singer. Her best role was that of Pamela in "Fra Diavolo;" but she was pretty, quick-witted, the very type of a Viennese girl, and, above all, irreproachable in her conduct and manners. The acquaintance, which never ceased to be a most honourable one, had already lasted some time when war broke out in the north as well as in the south, and the Archduke had to take the field in Italy. Before leaving, he gave his word of honour to the girl he loved that he would marry her, if his life were spared, and this promise he faithfully kept. The chamberlain of the Archduke thought it his duty officially to inform the Emperor of the engagement that had taken place, which called forth the interdict already mentioned, and occasioned also offers of large

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

REFERRING to the controversy which has been raging in the United States for some time past on the question of capital punishment by electricity, an American contemporary proposes to settle all differences of opinion by condemning murderers to serve as linesmen to the electric lighting companies. The writer evidently thinks that their speedy execution would thus be assured. Sensational reports like that recently telegraphed from New York are, however, more likely to do harm than good, in making people sceptical of the real danger of overhead wires, badly insulated, and conveying powerful currents. It bears on its face the trade-mark of the new American journalist, who is more anxious to write something startling than to tell the truth; and, as a consequence, it has been generally discredited.

[illegible] wire, we [illegible], which had been cut and [illegible] down from the poles, "still blazed and sputtered in the gutter for half an hour." To "blaze and sputter in the gutter" is not even good English, and few educated men are now so ignorant of electricity as to believe that a wire which has been disconnected from the circuit can retain its charge for half an hour like an accumulator or electric eel. That something awkward, and even serious, did happen, is probable enough. Not many weeks ago one or two horses became restive in the Rue Louis le Grand Paris, where one of the underground wires was leaking to the wooden pavement. The remedies are to place all electric light wires underground, to insulate them properly under official inspection, and to employ currents of a harmless tension.

A note of warning with regard to the influence of the glow-lamp on water-colour paintings has been sounded by Mr. J. J. Hissey, of Raven's Moat, Eastbourne. After three years of the electric incandescent light in his house, this gentleman finds that some of the more delicate pigments in his water-colours have begun to fade. It is well known that strong sunshine has the same effect. Some care is therefore desirable in shading the direct rays of the electric lamps off water-colour pictures, and illuminating them by diffused light. Incandescent lamps, from the nature of their light, cannot be much worse for *aquarelles* than gas-jets. The arc light is far richer in actinic rays than the incandescent. Magnesium light approaches nearest to that of the sun in the proportion of coloured rays.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, which is to contain the German Floating Exhibition, is a steamer without masts and rigging, having a length of 560 feet and a width of 69 feet. She will be the largest vessel afloat, and her middle deck will be occupied with eight exhibition halls and galleries. There will also be pavilions on deck, restaurants, bed-rooms, concert halls, and reading rooms. Her mission is to exhibit the products of the German Empire to the whole world; and the voyage is expected to last two years. During this time she will call at 80 different ports, and remain at each for several days. The expedition has been promoted by the Deutscher Exportverein, and will start from the port of Hamburg.

[illegible]ching the proposed federation of the Central [illegible]an Republics, the Government of Costa Rica [illegible] steps to connect that country by telegraph [illegible]tended cable from Spain to Cuba via the [illegible]d. France is also about to lay a cable [illegible]o West Indian colonies of Guadaloupe [illegible]. The cable is now being made by Mr. [illegible] will be submerged this year.

[illegible]ic acid gas which rises from the [illegible]rings in Germany is now liquefied [illegible]xported in wrought-iron tubes for [illegible]erated waters. This is done by [illegible] a copper cylinder containing [illegible]gently agitated. The aeration [illegible]w minutes, and the water tapped and [illegible]. The process was recently introduced into [illegible]on.

Glycerine and water is now used for tempering steel and cast-iron. Its advantage over oil is that the temperature of the bath can be varied between wider limits; the boiling point of glycerine being as high as 250 deg. centigrade. Moreover, its quenching power can be increased by dissolving in it certain chemical salts adapted to the metal and the degree of temper required.

The new engineering laboratory presented to the University College of Liverpool, by Sir A. Barclay Walker, is one of the finest in the world. It was built and equipped at a cost of £20,000 and contains besides the machinery room, a large carpenter's shop, furnished with lathes and benches, a lecture hall, a drawingroom, and a museum. The building, which has just been opened for the use of students, is lighted throughout with gas and electricity.

All the telegraph lines in India north of Lahore have been placed under the direction of the Royal Engineers. They are worked by the men and their officers, under the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs for that division. Officers are required to serve until they are proficient in their telegraphic duties, when they are superseded by others. In this way a large number of men and officers are being trained in working the telegraph.

The largest wheel in the world is being constructed by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company, of Lake Superior. It is intended to [illegible] the "tailings," or waste ore, from the mines of the [illegible]mpany, and discharge them into the lake. The [illegible]heel is 54ft in diameter, and weighs 200 tons. On [illegible] rim are 448 steel buckets, which catch up the [illegible] tailings" as the wheel revolves. The velocity of the [illegible]heel at its tyre is 600ft. per minute, and it is capable [illegible]of elevating enough sand in 24 hours to cover an acre of ground with a layer 1ft. deep.

Mr. J. Ball, F.R.S., has bequeathed his valuable botanical library and herbarium to Sir Joseph Hooker, to the director of the Botanical Gardens, Kew, and to the president of the Royal Society, with the request that they will bestow the collection on any person or public institution, either at home or abroad, with the sole object of promoting natural science. The authorities at Kew have, however, the first right to select from it any books or specimens they may require.

Recent experiments by M. Georges Ville at Vincennes, and communicated to the French Academy of Sciences, show very clearly the value of nitrogen in manure for promoting the growth of vegetables. Plants grown with manure containing nitrogen were taller, heavier, and of a darker green than those grown in manure without nitrogen. The same plants grown in earth without manure were conspicuously dwarfish and feeble. The general result of his experiments is that the nature of the soil affects the plant in height, and shape, and colour, as well in weight of the harvest. With regard to the question of [illegible]ight, it has long been known that Jersey cabbages [illegible]ire a particular soil in order to become very tall.

[illegible]ethod of clearing forests by poisoning the [illegible] been introduced in New Zealand. An auger [illegible]red into the trunk, and filled with a chemical [illegible]n, of which the secret is guarded. In two [illegible]onths the tree dies and rots, so that it can [illegible]moved. In one of the trials recently made [illegible]han 700 acres were speedily cleared by [illegible]t, of course, with the loss of the timber.

[illegible]RLOTTE MARY YONGE is one of the [illegible]nous authoresses of the day, and [illegible]wide classes of readers, one of the [illegible] Miss Yonge was born in H[illegible] [illegible]ars age, and is as indu[illegible] she was. The art-f[illegible] have no love [illegible] didactic n[illegible]

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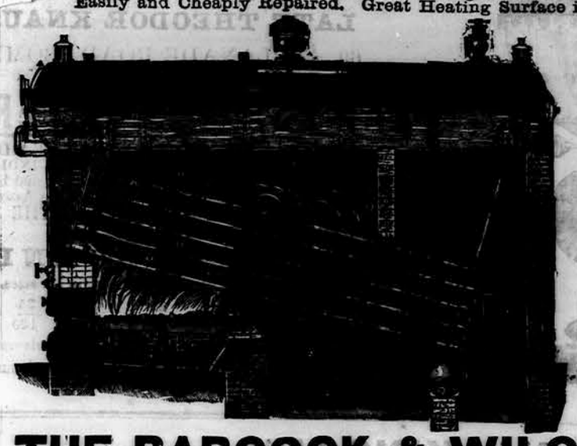

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
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C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
ESSENTIAL OILS,
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SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—
Soluble Essences - - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
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PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
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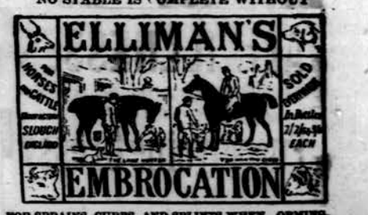

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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOG[illegible]
Remarks by [illegible]
From His Grace the Duke of Rut[illegible]
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is m[illegible] in tables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.
From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.
From the Earl of Harrington.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is u[illegible] stables, and I consider it the best that I can obt[illegible]
HARRI[illegible]
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Storers, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough, Eng.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
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Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
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an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.
REGIST'D MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.
Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.
COD LIVER OIL
Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Clear Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life the enfeebled constitution.
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Is patronised by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended the leading Medical Practitioners.
☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
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PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

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Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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GUARANTEED PURE

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Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warm... free from anything injurious to the most delicate con... risk of stimulating, the Proprietors solicit sufferers ... it a trial to test its value.

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